FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

8 JULY 1983

U.S., French Diplomacy

Shultz Tour — After holding talks with Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin and other officials, Secretary of State Shultz left Israel for Jordan "just as he arrived, empty-handed," Jerusalem radio reported. Shultz said he cannot point to any real achievement in anything connected with the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon, according to an earlier report by the radio, and refused to answer directly questions about the U.S. attitude toward Israeli plans to redeploy the IDF. He acknowledged, however, that this was discussed both in Israel and Lebanon. The Americans agreed that the decision on redeployment is Israel's "exclusive right," according to Israeli sources who added that no decision was reached on the issue.

During his brief visit to Jordan Shultz informed King Husayn about the talks held with regional leaders during his tour and the king presented his assessment of developments in the area, Amman radio reported. Commenting on the secretary's efforts to secure the withdrawal of all foreign troops, a *Jordan Times* editorial said all Israel needs for another de facto annexation of more Arab territory is a "yes" from Washington and cautioned the United States not to acquiesce to this and lose its remaining credibility in the Arab world. In Cairo Shultz met with President Muhammad Husni Mubarak, who predicted that the withdrawal of foreign troops from Lebanon will take place but cautioned that it requires "great effort and some time" until the parties are convinced of the need to withdraw, according to Cairo radio.

Cheysson Tour — French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson also held talks with President Mubarak concerning the situation in the Middle East, according to Cairo radio. Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali characterized the talks as "exploratory." The two sides also discussed Chad and agreed on the need to strengthen its legitimate government, MENA reported. Concerning Cheysson's subsequent talks with Lebanese leaders, Beirut radio reported that "nothing" was revealed about what was discussed.

PLO Affairs

The PLO Executive Committee meeting in Tunis to hear PNC Speaker Khalid al-Fahum's report on the mediation efforts agreed that the six-member mediation committee should continue its efforts to solve the problems in Palestinian-Syrian relations and to ensure full observance of the cease-fire, INA reported citing WAFA. Later, members of the mediation committee returned to Damascus where they "immediately" began discussions with Fatah dissidents and Syrian officials, according to Amman radio. Al-Fahum did not disclose whether he was carrying any specific proposals from the Executive Committee.

Meanwhile, PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat sent a letter to the Soviet leaders informing them of the results of the mediation committee's efforts and about the situation in the Al-Biqa', according to another WAFA report carried by INA. 'Arafat also received a letter from the Soviet leaders concerning the "serious" developments in the region. Another delegation, led by PLO Organization Department Chairman Faruq Qaddumi, arrived in Saudi Arabia and was received by King Fahd, SPA reported. The report did not indicate the purpose of the visit.

In another development Fatah's 26 April Battalion declared full support for the demands made by 'Arafat's opponents in the movement, according to SANA. A statement issued by the dissidents declared the rejection of all "submissive" plans and any dialogue with the "agent" Jordanian and Egyptian regimes.

West Bank Disturbances

The IDF has placed Hebron under curfew and dismissed its mayor and municipal council following 3 weeks of mounting tension that culminated in disturbances after the killing of an Israeli settler, the *Jerusalem Post* reported.

Jordan-Syria

Jordanian sources denied that several persons have been killed or injured in northern Jordan recently as a result of a wide-scale uprising alleged by Syrian media, Radio Monte Carlo reported. While acknowledging that demonstrations have taken place following government action to demolish illegally erected structures on state-owned land, the sources said the events were not politically motivated. Monitored Jordanian media have not reported the disturbances. Meanwhile, the Jordanian Interior Ministry issued a warning against visits to Syria because of recent Syrian harassment and detention of Jordanian travelers, Amman radio said.

Libyan Military Aid

Libya is now examining the request of "certain" African states, including some bordering on Chad, for military aid of the kind now being extended to Hissein Habre, according to a statement Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi made to JANA.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

Iraqi naval forces hit a "number" of Iranian naval targets in an area east of Khowr-e Musa in the Gulf, according to an Iraqi military spokesman's statement reported by INA. All Iraqi naval units returned safely from the engagement in which four Iranian targets were set on fire, the spokesman said.

In another development Egypt has agreed to supply Iraq with MIG-21 and MIG-23 aircraft as well as with Soviet-built tanks and other weaponry, the Amman daily *Akhbar aL-Usbu'* reported.

Iran

An Iranian Foreign Ministry spokesman demanded that France extradite the hijackers of an Iranian airliner to Paris, Tehran radio reported. Later, the radio criticized France for acceding to the hijackers' demands in a "stage-managed show" at Orly Airport and said the hijacking was the result of a "joint conspiracy" by France, Kuwait, and the United States.

Afghanistan

Afghan Army, militia, and security forces have struck "mighty blows" against the "counterrevolutionary gangs" and there are now "no major armed gangs left in Afghanistan," President Babrak Karmal announced in an address to a 3 July PDPA Central Committee plenum reported by *Pravda*. He reaffirmed that the only way to solve all existing problems is through "serious and businesslike" negotiations with the DRA Government.

Karmal stopped over in Tashkent on his way to Mongolia, Moscow radio noted on 7 July.

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'Arafat Exchanges Messages With Soviet Leaders

JN071833 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1840 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Text] Tunis, 7 Jul (INA) — PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat today received a letter from the Soviet leaders dealing with the latest developments in the region, particularly the serious events in the Lebanese region of Al-Biqa'.

The Palestinian news agency WAFA said that 'Arafat received the letter from the Soviet charge d'affaires and handed him a letter for the Soviet leaders in which he presented to them another review of the situation in Al-Biqa', the results of contacts and efforts of the PLO six-man committee, and the current endeavors to solve disputes among the parties concerned.

Plans USSR Visit

GF071904 San'a' Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1800 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar will begin a visit to the Soviet Union next week upon an official invitation from the Soviet Government. WAFA said that Brother leader Abu 'Ammar will, during his visit, hold talks with Soviet leaders on bilateral relations and the developments in Lebanon's Al-Biqa' valley, as well as the visit by U.S. Secretary of State Shultz to the region.

'Arafat Denounces Syria's Attempts To Contain PLO

JN081115 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1030 GMT 8 Jul 83

[Text] Tunis, 8 Jul (INA) — PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat said that the sides attempting to end independent Palestinian decisionmaking are actually trying to achieve what the Zionist enemy failed to achieve during the seige of Beirut. These attempts, 'Arafat added, are aimed at subjugating the revolution and influencing it in the service of the U.S.-Zionist plan.

Citing 'Arafat's address to Palestinian fighters in the Wadi Az-Zarqa' camp in Tunisia last night, WAFA reports that the Palestinian revolution will not be a toy in the pockets of those Arab leaders who conspire against it. 'Arafat added that if there were people in the Arab homeland who are frightened of talking to the U.S. secretary of state, the Palestinian revolution can be frightening too, and can never be intimidated or contained by anyone.

Commenting on Shultz' statement which welcomed the Syrian regime's attempts to dominate the PLO, 'Arafat said that the Palestinian revolution will remain a thorn in Shultz' side, and remain unshaken by any attempt at domination.

In conclusion, 'Arafat stressed that all conspriatorial attempts against the Palestinian revolution are doomed to failure.

Speech Stresses Palestinian Unity

LD080838 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 8 Jul 83

[Excerpt] Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, has stressed that the Palestinian revolution will remain solid and united despite the many plots which are being hatched against it.

In a speech he delivered yesterday evening at Wadi Az-Zargah camp, where he inspected the Palestinian fighters and had the fast breaking meal with them, Abu 'Ammar said there are many plots trying to bring the revolution down to its knees and liquidate it, and trying to inhibit independent Palestinian decisions. He explained that the quarters which are trying to do this want to insure that what the Zionist enemy failed to achieve during the seige of Beirut will take place now — the completion of the American-Zionist plan to liquidate the Palestinian Revolution.

'Arafat Inspects PLO Forces in Algeria

JN071640 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Text] Brother Commander Abu 'Ammar has inspected Palestinian forces in the town of Tebessa in Algeria.

Our radio correspondent says that Brother Abu 'Ammar reviewed with the officers, cadres, and fighters of the Palestinian revolution forces in Algeria the developments of the military situation in the Al-Biqa' valley and Tripoli in northern Lebanon. Brother Abu 'Ammar returned to Tunis late last night.

PLO Mediation Committee Continues Meetings

JN071645 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Text] The special committee stemming from the PLO Executive Committee continued its meetings in Tunis with the brother members of the Fatah Central Committee. The discussion during these meetingscenters on the results of the efforts exerted by the special committee — which is headed by the PNC speaker — to settle the dispute within the Fatah movement and the Palestinian arena, and to reassess Syrian-Palestinian relations.

Committee Arrives in Damascus

JN072133 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Text] The PLO Executive Committee's special mediation committee arrived in Damascus from Tunis this evening.

Khalid al-Fahum said upon arrival in the Syrian capital that the committee will immediately commence its work with the Fatah

dissidents and Syrian officials. Al-Fahum refused to disclose whether he was carrying specific proposals from the Executive Committee, which was briefed on the outcome of the mediation committee's efforts during its first visit to Damascus last week.

Fahd Receives Qaddumi-Led PLO Delegation

LD072142 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2118 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Text] Holy Mecca, 7 Jul (SPA) — His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz received at his royal palace in Holy Mecca this evening the PLO delegation led by Faruq Qaddumi, chairman of the organisation's Political Department. The meeting was attended by Information Minister 'Ali ash-Sha'ir.

The Palestinian delegation joined the fast breaking meal this evening with His Majesty.

PLO Executive Committee Continues Tunis Meeting

LD072345 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Text] TAP learned that the PLO Executive Committee is now continuing its meeting in Tunis under the chairmanship of Palestinian leader Yasir 'Arafat. A well-informed Palestinian source said that the Executive Committee's meeting includes all its members who remain in Tunis, following the departure of the six-man committee for Syria.

He explained that these meetings are concentrating on the assessment of the results of the mission of the six-man committee in Damascus, and on the situation in the Al-Biqa' valley in light of the preparations of the Zionist military authorities to redeploy their forces in Lebanon, and the effects of this action on the position of the Palestinian camps in Lebanon.

More Fatah Leadership Changes Noted

LD071507 Algiers APS in English 1330 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Text] Tunis, Jul 7 (APS) — The CC of the "Fatah" Palestinian movement defined a certain number of organic measures and proceeded to a repartition of tasks within the committee, a Palestinian responsible source in Tunis declared.

According to the same source, the "Fatah" CC consecrated the principle of the "collegial leadership", a decision taken during its last meeting held in Damascus, and proceeded to the examination of the situation within the movement. The last developments of the situation on the Palestinian scene and means to be implemented to take up the challenges facing the Palestinian revolution were on the agenda of the CC meeting which ended on Tuesday in the Tunisian capital.

Mr Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee president and commander in chief of the Palestinian armed forces, as well as the members of the CC except two members participated in the four-day meeting.

In the organic plan, Mr Yasir 'Arafat keeps the chairmanship of the committee and the management of "Fatah" financial affairs with the collaboration of Abu al-Lutf [Faruq Qaddumi] and Abu Mazin [Mahmud 'Abbas]. Questions of security will be assigned to Mr Salah Khalaf (Abu Iyad) while information will be assumed by Mr Khalid al-Hasan. The revolutionary court will be presided by Mr Salim az-Za'nun. International relations and the control within the movement are respectively devoted to Mr Faruq Qaddumi (Abu al-Lutf) and Mr Mahmud 'Abbas.

Al-Biqa' Situation, Fatah Positions Reported

Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Text] In the security sphere, a Syrian military force has entered the Ad-Dasuqi plantation in Ba'labakk, where some 1,000 men have been deployed. Khomeyni followers in Ba'labakk have distributed leaflets calling for demonstrations today to mark Jerusalem Day. Before noon today, clashes took place in which medium-caliber weapons and RPG's were used, between Dayr Kushah and Kafr Qatra. Sniper fire had earlier been directed toward Kafr Qatra and 'Ammidq and was aimed at roads and vehicles.

As a result of the inter-Palestinian clashes in Al-Biqa', and in view of the well-known backing that was ensured for the dissidents, the military positions of Fatah have fallen. Only three positions remain for Fatah, with no more than 1,200 men stationed in them.

The following positions remain in Fatah's hands in the Al-Biqa' area — from Jdita to Al-Masna'; a position of Fatah infantry in Ta'nayil commanded by Ziyad al-Atrash, who is assisted by 'Azmi as-Sughayyar; a position in Sa'd Nayil; and a third position in Jdita commanded by Abu Ahmad Isma'il. Consequently, Fatah has moved its field artillery batteries to the ridges around the township of Jdita to defend its forces in Sa'd Nayil and Ta'nayil.

Meanwhile, the Palestinian forces of Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha] in Majdalun have been supplied with T-44 tanks. This is the type of tank in service with the Syrian Army.

Implementation Begins of Intra-Fatah Accord

NC081114 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1015 GMT 8 Jul 83

[Text] Our correspondent in Al-Biqa' reports that implementation has begun in a relative and limited manner of the agreement that was concluded yesterday between the dissident faction of Abu Musa and the 'Arafat faction. The agreement calls for the removal of armed men from the proximity of factories and plants because of the heightening popular wrath against these armed men.

Under this agreement, the Abu Musa group will withdraw to the two areas of Al-Himarah and As-Sayri. The 'Arafat group has actually begun to withdraw a number of 106-caliber guns, particularly from the Ta'labaya area.

Fatah Withdraws; Syrians Reinforce

NC071814 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in English 1757 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Text] Radio Free Lebanon's correspondent in Al-Biqa' has informed us that armed men of the Fatah have withdrawn from the town of (Bar'it) towards Ba'labakk leaving only partisans of the Palestine Liberation Army and of the so-called national front remaining in the town.

Security sources say that the Syrian forces have reinforced their positions around Dahr al-Baydar, and that about 200 Libyans are now in place there.

Fatah 26 April Battalion Joins Dissidents

JN072102 Damascus SANA in Arabic 2010 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Text] Ba'labakk, 7 Jul (SANA) — The Fatah 26 April Battalion has declared its full support for the demands made by Yasir 'Arafat's opponents in the Fatah movement.

In a statement issued here yesterday, the battalion expressed its readiness to make sacrifices for the continuation of the Palestinian revolution and Lebanon's Arabism. It asserted its rejection of all submissive plans, the dialogue with the agent Jordanian and Egyptian regimes, and the contacts with Zionist organizations and figures. The statement explained the methods adopted by Yasir 'Arafat to end the Arab-Zionist strife by ending the Arab national liberation movement through its vanguard, the Palestinian revolution.

The battalion, led by Major Sa'dallah Ja'far, affirmed at the end of its statement that what is currently taking place inside Fatah and in the Palestinian arena is not a coincidence,but was planned in advance and studied by the deviate leaders in Fatah.

PLO Official Discusses Palestinian Issues, Syria

PM071158 London Ad-Dustur in Arabic 4 Jul 83 p 12

[Unattributed report: "The Documents 'Arafat Threatened To Reveal"]

[Text] London — Commenting on the edict issued by Mufti of Jerusalem Shaykh Sa'd ad-Din al-'Alami making it permissible for any Muslim to "kill [Syrian President] Al-Asad the same way As-Sadat was killed," the PLO representative in London has said that this ruling reflects the magnitude of the Palestinian people's resentment of the Syrian regime's attitude. PLO London Office Director Faysal 'Uwaydah told *Ad-Dustur* that the Jerusalem mufti's statwement also notes that all the Palestinian people support Yasir 'Arafat, the PLO, and the Fatah leadership.

During a meeting with senior men of religion at the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque, Shaykh Sa'd ad-Din al-'Adami issued a decision condemning the [Syrian] president and his regime, urging defeat of the Syrian plot and stressing support for 'Arafat and the PLO leadership.

In reply to a question about the "serious" documents relating to the Fatah mutiny, which a Palestinian source said 'Arafat had threatened to reveal, the Palestinian official said that he did not know precisely what these documents were, but added that "they are certainly about Syria's relations with the United States and Israel."

Referring to the statement made by rebel leader Abu Musa about the need for a collective Fatah leadership, 'Uwaydah said that such a decision was in fact made at the Fourth Fatah Congress, and even earlier by the Fatah Central Committee. He added that those advocating such a decision now did not welcome it in the past. The reason this matter is being raised now, he said, is to give the impression that what is happening now is an expression of demands for reform, not a mutiny supported and steered by Syria.

Concluding his statement, the Palestinian official said that the pro-Syrian mutineers and Ahmad Jibril's supporters were killing Fatah and PLO men captured at roadblocks.

After making his statement to *Ad-Dustur*, 'Uwaydah left London for Tunis to attend the meetings called by Yasir 'Arafat. These meetings, it has been emphasized, could produce important resolutions.

Palestinian Popular Organizations Issue Statement

JN071740 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Text] The Palestinian popular organizations have concluded their meetings in Tunis which began 3 days ago. During the meetings they discussed the latest developments in the Palestinian arena in light of the Syrian interference in the Palestinian revolution's internal affairs.

At the conclusion of their meetings in Tunis, the Palestinian organizations issued a statement emphasizing their condemnation of the Syrian interference in the PLO's internal affairs. It said that the Syrian decision to expel Brother Abu 'Ammar and Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir] from Syria will only serve the enemies of the Palestinian revolution and people.

The Palestinian popular organizations' statement stressed the need for adhering to the PNC resolutions and preserving the legitimate institutions of the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. The statement expressed its condemnation of any violations of these resolutions and institutions.

NAN Reports London Conference on Oil Prices

AB071240 Lagos NAN in English 1217 GMT 7 Jul 83

[By Rowland Nwachukwu]

[Text] London, Jul 7 (NAN) — Non-OPEC oil producers should help in shouldering the burden of maintaining market stability, the OPEC deputy secretary-general, Dr Fadhil al-Chalabi, said in London yesterday.

At a two-day conference on the outlook for oil prices, Dr al-Chalabi said that both OPEC and non-OPEC members should share the burden, if the world energy situation is to be brought into balance.

He said that in its quest to strengthen the oil price structure, recently decided in London, OPEC had resorted to a self-imposed discipline among members by agreeing on an overall production ceiling for this year.

Without such strict adherence to the production quota and without Saudi Arabia's assumption of the role of "a swing producer," the market would never have been stabilized, the deputy secretary-general said, adding that the price of 29 U.S. dollars per barrel also agreed upon by OPEC would not have held against increasing downward pressures in the market.

"It is only through the price advantage enjoyed over OPEC oil that those countries have been able to increase their shares in the world oil market at the expense of OPEC," he said.

On "OPEC expectations to 1985," Dr al-Chalabi said that 18 months from now was too short to bring about any significant change in the structure of the present world energy relationship and in the position of OPEC.

"The problems of the OPEC countries are mainly the result of a 10-year process of structural changes that cannot be revised in a short period of time," he said.

He said that OPEC revenues fell by about 30 percent last year from its peak of acout 290 billion dollars reached in 1980. Dr al-Chalabi added that this year's revenues will now be within the range of 145 billion dollars, a decline of over 45 percent from that of 1980.

Opening the conference, the Kuwaiti oil minister, Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah as-Sabah, called for co-operation between OPEC and non-OPEC producers in sharing any increases in overall world demand in the next few years. Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah stressed the need for understanding between the two sides, saying that prices would fall as low as 40 percent if there was a price war in the market.

The conference, attended by representatives of business organizations and diplomats, is scheduled to end today.

GULF AFFAIRS

Omani Envoy on GCC Military Cooperation

GF080703 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0558 GMT 8 Jul 83

[Text] Kuwait, 7 Jul (WAKH) — Sa'ud Salim al-'Ansi, Omani ambassador to Kuwait, has said that GCC military cooperation is urgent and pressing because of the current situation and the circumstances surrounding it.

In a statement to the weekly Kuwaiti magazine *Al-Yaqazah* to be issued tomorrow, Friday, he referred to the joint military exercises that will be held by GCC military units in the UAE and said: The exercises are a confirmation of the GCC countries' ability to protect their security and will bolster their security and economic march.

Referring to Omani-PDRY relations, he said: These relations are now far better than before the signing of the agreement of principles between the two countries in Kuwait on 27 October. We aspire for these relations to be firm in the near future.

On the restoration of Arab relations with Egypt, he said: We hope that this will be achieved through mutual conviction by the concerned parties as soon as possible.

BAHRAIN

Foreign Minister Returns From Saudi Arabia

GF071930 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1800 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Text] Manama, 7 Jul (WAKH) — Bahraini Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah returned to his country from Jidda this evening following a 1-day visit to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia during which he delivered a message to King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-Aziz of Saudi Arabia from Bahraini Amir Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah.

Hijacked Iranian Helicopter Lands, Departs

GF080808 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0848 GMT 8 Jul 83

[Text] Manama, 8 Jul (WAKH) — It was reported here today that a hijacked Iranian helicopter made a forced landing at Bahrain Airport yesterday evening and that the hijackers asked to be allowed to leave the country.

Today's issue of the newspaper *Akhbar Al-Khalij* said that the helicopter left the airport after refuelling and aboard it were its passengers and the hijackers.

SAUDI ARABIA

Bahraini Foreign Minister Departs After Talks

LD071511 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1425 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Excerpts] Jidda, 7 Jul (SPA) — Bahraini Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah left Jidda this afternoon at the end of his visit to the Kingdom, during which he delivered a message to His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz from his brother, the amir of Bahrain, Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah.

In a statement to SPA before his departure, the Bahraini foreign minister said that his talks in the Kingdom covered the Palestinian crisis and the efforts being exerted to resolve it, in addition to bilateral relations between the two fraternal countries. They also covered Gulf cooperation and coordination. The viewpoints were identical.

Riyadh Welcomes Cease-Fire Agreement Within Fatah

GF071412 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Analysis by 'Ali 'Abdallah al-Mani']

[Excerpt] If the misunderstanding that took place recently among some parties in the Palestinian Fatah movement made the Palestinian brothers resort to using arms in order to settle what they see as a difference in opinion among them, and if this has saddened every single Arab, their agreement yesterday, their promise not to use weapons in confronting one another, and their decision to avoid whatever leads to resorting to arms in treating every dispute among them — this agreement, no doubt, has pleased these sad hearts and relieved them of the concern and sadness that overwhelmed them as a result of the eruption of fighting among brothers.

Observers and those who follow events in the Palestinian arena concluded from the statement issued yesterday at the conclusion of the contacts and talks held by the PLO's six-member committee — which was commissioned to ease the tension between the Palestinian factions and the Syrian regime — that reaching a solution for the dispute within Fatah movement has become imminent. They based their conclusion on one of the points included in the statement, namely, that the parties within Fatah have agreed to stop fighting and not to use arms at all in confronting each other. The statement stressed everyone's concern over the movement's unity and the unity of the PLO, which is the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and their determination to work in order to find a solution that guarantees the continuity of the Palestinian revolution, protects the just question of the Palestinian people, and confronts all plots of the Israeli enemy, which aim at completely obliterating the Palestinian question after silencing — through the power of arms and through the savageness of its oppression and terror — every voice that mentions Palestine or even whispers this name. This is what the Israeli enemy has been unable to accomplish during the past 35 years.

Press Comment on Saudi, Shultz Peace Efforts

LD071347 Riyadh SPA in English 1208 GMT 7 Jul 83

[From the press review]

[Text] Riyadh, July 7, SPA — Saudi newspapers led editorially today with the Kingdom efforts to contain the volatile situation

in the Middle East and current trip by U.S. secretary of state in the region.

Al-Bilad, published in Jidda, said an optimistic atmosphere was prevailing in the region as a direct result for efforts undertaken by the Kingdom to contain the situation.

The paper said the Kingdom efforts to defuse the tense situation in the region was emanating from the Saudi leaders personal conviction to defend Arab issues through political and diplomatic efforts.

It said that some foreign powers had played a dangerous role to foil Arab and Palestinian moves to solve the sudden crisis in the region particularly Israel which had practised very harmful activities to explode the situation in the Palestinian camp.

It went on to say that Israel had been keen over causing the current rift within Fatah ranks and sowing the seeds of dissension among the Palestinian factions because it knows well that this would be the only way to liquidate the Palestinian resistance.

Al-Madinah, published in Jidda, said underway contacts between the Middle East capitals, engaging U.S. secretary of state and French external relations minister, were reviving the hope in more international pressures to compel the Zionist entity to withdraw its forces from Lebanon and recognise the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

The paper said current endeavors were in completion for efforts made earlier by the Kingdom to ensure foreign troops withdrawal from Lebanon.

It added that the Kingdom stand toward Israeli troops pull out from Lebanon was well known and was governed by Arab unanimity.

The paper said the Kingdom was determined on solving the Palestinian rights under the leadership of Palestine Liberation Organization.

"The Kingdom is supporting Lebanon struggle to expel the Israeli troops out of the Lebanese territory and recover its sovereignty" the paper added.

'UKAZ on Shultz Tour

GF070910 Jidda Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 7 Jul 83

[From the press review]

[Text] On the current tour of the region by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, the newspaper *'Ukaz* said: By this tour, the United States affirms its support for the Lebanese-Israeli agreement as stated by its secretary of state in Damascus the day before yesterday. The tour also comes at a time when the region is witnessing a tense situation because the Israeli enemy is intent on partial withdrawal from Lebanon or in other words, on redistributing its forces in Lebanon by concentrating them in certain sectors, an action which is said to be the beginning of the dismemberment and ultimately the annexation of southern Lebanon.

The newspaper said that the region is in need of solid not fragile peace, which could be achieved by providing factors for comprehensive and durable justice and which will not be achieved without guaranteeing the legitimate rights of the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples and respecting their control of their lands.

UAE

Health Minister Reports on Oil Slick

GF020730 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic 0930 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Text] Hamad 'Abd ar-Rahman al-Madfa', health minister and chairman of the select committee for environmental protection, stated today that the UAE coasts have not so far been hit by any pollution from the Iranian oil slick. It is not certain whether the appearance of small patches in Jabal Dhannah and the islands of Das and Dalma is from this oil slick or whether it is ordinary pollution caused by ships and some sea wells which have not had their annual maintenance.

In a statement to WAM, his excellency said a technical team was dispatched to Jabal Dhannah yesterday to conduct a comprehensive study on the quality and size of the pollution there and to ascertain whether it is ordinary pollution or whether it is from the Iranian oil slick. He added that specimens of the pollution were also sent to specialized oil companies in Abu Dhabi to determine their origin.

Dr 'Abd al-Wahab al-Muhaydib, assistant under secretary for preventive medicine at the Health Ministry and deputy chairman of the select committee for environmental protection, stated that the committee is in constant touch with brothers concerned with environmental protection in Qatar, who are always observing the northern areas where the Iranian oil slick is, to take the appropriate measures if the patch arrives from these areas. He said: So far, the committee has not received any information from them to indicate this. He affirmed that UAE organs concerned with exploration and observation of the oil slick by air and sea are highly vigilant and that they are carrying out their duties in the best way. He added: The select committee will prepare a comprehensive and detailed study of this issue supported by evidence as soon as information on the result of the current study has been collected.

Press Comment on Iraqi-Egyptian Rapprochement

GF051224 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0740 GMT 5 Jul 83

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 5 Jul (WAM) — In its editorial today *Al-Fajr* is optimistic over the results of the current visit to Egypt by Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz. *Al-Fajr* said that Egypt and Iraq have succeeded in overcoming several obstacles in the talks held in the past 2 days "and agreement has been reached on great cooperation between the

two fraternal countries in political, military, economic, and other fields, all of which constitute areas of cooperation among Arab brothers."

Al-Wahdah asserted that the next step will be the restoration of diplomatic relations between the two countries, which is an important and essential step "for although this is a formality, it complements what was agreed upon in the talks that took place. It also demonstrates to the world that there is no power that can separate brothers."

Al-Fajr said that the rapprochement between Egypt and Iraq is now necessary and is a step that should be completed with the restoration of diplomatic relations between Egypt and all the Arab countries so that all the Arab countries will head toward genuine unity and so that all of us will begin as one team and face all the problems besetting the Arab homeland, problems that have caused us to lose a great deal and dissipated the efforts of our countries.

In conclusion, *Al-Fajr* urged the Arab nation to reconsider and chart a course on the basis of a unified Arab strategy. "We can achieve this only by unifying our ranks and by turning away from our foreign orientations and the strategies of the great powers, and by drawing up a long-term political and economic strategy that determines our course and safeguards our pan-Arab and regional interests."

PDRY

Lebanese Communist Receives Medal of Courage

GF041344 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 4 Jul 83

[Excerpt] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, and chairman of the Council of Ministers, conferred this afternoon the medal of courage on Brother Fawwaz at-Tarabulsi, member of the Political Bureau of the Lebanese Communist Action Organization.

Speech to Armed Forces

GF051457 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 5 Jul 83

[Excerpts] Brother Fawwaz at-Tarabulsi, assistant secretary general [title as heard] of the Lebanese Communist Action Organization, has praised the principled stand of the PDRY party, government, and people in support of the Lebanese and Palestinian people in their persistent struggle within the Arab liberation movement to consolidate the unity of Arab progressive and nationalist forces and to resist all forms of hostile imperialist and Zionist plots.

In a speech to the Armed Forces yesterday, At-Tarabulsi described the PDRY's progressive government as a solid revolutionary garrison that daily gains strength and firmness because of the wise policy of the YSP and the unity of the people on its principles and policy.

Brother at-Tarabulsi affirmed the Lebanese Communist Action Organization's rejection of the fascist Phalangist control which aims to dismember Lebanon and which is being implemented in coordination with the goals of the U.S.-Israeli plots. He said: The shaping of Lebanese and Palestinian strugglers cannot be subject to any concession that would harm Lebanon's unity, the Arab character, and the Palestinian people's just cause.

Regarding the current situation on the Palestinian scene, he emphasized the need to consolidate Palestinian national unity, stabilize the Palestinian revolution's situation, preserve Palestinian decisionmaking, and avoid all that would give imperialist and Zionist forces a chance to undermine the PLO's legitimate representation of the Arab Palestinian people.

At-Tarabulsi praised the sincere international support the friendly Soviet Union extends to the Arab people's struggle and their just causes.

Reportage on Shultz Visit to Cairo 7 July

Mubarak Receives Shultz

NC071624 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1615 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Text] Cairo, 7 Jul (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak this evening received U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, who arrived in Cairo earlier today from the Jordanian capital, Amman. Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali and U.S. Ambassador in Cairo Alfred Atherton received Shultz upon his arrival at Cairo airport on a visit winding up his tour that included Saudi Arabia, Syria, Israel, and Jordan. He is scheduled to return to Washington following his visit to Egypt.

Mubarak Comments on Meeting

NC071904 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Excerpt] President Muhammad Husni Mubarak this evening received U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz. After the 75-minute meeting, President Mubarak and George Shultz held a press conference. President Mubarak began by welcoming the U.S. secretary of state who came to visit Egypt for several hours following a tour of the Middle East and the Arab region. President Mubarak said that he heard a report on the results of Shultz' tour of the Arab area, particularly regarding the Lebanese problem. He also heard Shultz' impressions about his visits to Syria and the other Arab countries.

Mubarak further said: We have exchanged views on this issue and the Middle East question as a whole as well as the efforts the United States is making to solve the Palestinian issue as a whole, and particularly the Lebanese problem. It is well known that this problem needs some time until the parties are convinced and the withdrawal takes place. He said that this requires great efforts by the United States and the friendly countries which are helping to solve the Palestinian issue.

Shultz Leaves Cairo

NC072015 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Text] U.S. secretary of State George Shultz left Cairo this evening for Washington at the end of a tour of the Middle East during which he visited Saudi Arabia, Syria, Lebanon, Israel, Jordan and Egypt, where he held talks with senior officials of these countries on the Lebanese issue and the withdrawal of foreign forces from Lebanon.

Philip Habib Leaves Cairo for Beirut 8 July

NC081000 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0920 GMT 8 Jul 83

[Text] Cairo, 8 Jul (MENA) — U.S. Middle East Envoy Philip Habib left Cairo for Beirut aboard a private plane this morning. Philip Habib had accompanied U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz on his visit to Cairo yesterday.

Cheysson Arrives, Meets With Mubarak 7 July

NC071113 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Text] President Muhammad Husni Mubarak received this morning French Minister of External Relations Claude Cheysson. The meeting was attended by Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali and Foreign Ministry First Under Secretary and Director of the Presidential Office for Political Affairs Dr Usamah al-Baz.

Claude Cheysson arrived in Cairo a few hours ago on a short visit to Egypt.

'Ali, Al-Baz Meet Cheysson

NC071311 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Text] President Muhammad Husni Mubarak received this morning French Minister of External Relations Claude Cheysson. The meeting was attended by Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali and Foreign Ministry First Under Secretary and Director of the Presidential Office for Political Affairs Dr Usamah al-Baz.

After the 90-minute meeting, Cheysson declined to make any comment on what took place at the meeting.

On the other hand, Kamal Hasan 'Ali held a working session with Claude Cheysson to review the developments of the situation in the Middle East area and the efforts that are being exerted to bring about a withdrawal of foreign forces from Lebanon.

The French Minister arrived in Cairo this morning on a brief visit described by Kamal Hasan 'Ali as an exploratory one to find out Egyptian views.

'Ali, Al-Baz Statements

NC071534 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Text] French Minister of State for External Relations Claude Cheysson has left Cairo following a several hour visit during which President Muhammad Husni Mubarak received him. Dr Usamah al-Baz, Foreign Ministry first under secretary, said that the French minister conveyed to President Mubarak a message from French President Mitterrand on French views of the situation in Lebanon and ways of emerging from the current crisis. He asked for Egypt's views on the best approach to take in the forthcoming stage. He said that they also reviewed the situation in Chad.

Cheysson also held talks with Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali. 'Ali said that they reviewed the current situation in the Middle East and the stands of the various parties. He said that they also discussed the Palestinian and Lebanese issues. They reviewed the situation in Chad and the OAU's stand on this problem.

'Ali further said that the Egyptian-French stand calls for supporting the legitimate government in Chad and for noninterference in Chad's internal affairs. He said that this stand was also adopted by the OAU. He said that Egypt expounded on its stand on Lebanon which is opposed to any partition, and he said Israeli and all foreign forces must withdraw from Lebanon. Egypt's stand calls for maintaining Lebanon's independence and territorial integrity.

MENA Reports on Talks

NC071724 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1700 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Text] Cairo, 7 Jul (MENA) — French Minister of State for External Affairs Claude Cheysson's talks in Cairo today focused on the current situation in the area, the efforts being made to bring about a settlement, the situation between the PLO and Syria, the Iraq-Iran war, and the situation in Chad and in the Western Sahara. MENA has learned that Cheysson was briefed on Egypt's views on the OAU's status following the latest African summit and on the Namibia issue. MENA has also learned that during the talks Egypt expressed its indignation over the recent regrettable events in Al-Biqa' within Palestinian ranks. It also expressed its regret over the delay in the Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon. It voiced its hope that the current efforts will soon result in the implementation of the Lebanese-Israeli agreement and the return of full Lebanese sovereignty throughout Lebanon.

The Egyptian-French talks have demonstrated that France is interested in the situation in Chad and that the Egyptian-French views agree on the need to strengthen the legitimate Chadian Government. It has been learned that the Egyptian side expressed its appreciation of the French role in the current crisis that Chad is facing. It also expressed its appreciation of the French rejection of any foreign interference in Chad's affairs.

Military Zone Commander Hilal Salamah Dies

NC072205 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2200 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Excerpts] Cairo, 7 Jul (MENA) — Commander of the central military zone Major General Hilal Salamah Hilal died today following a heart attack which he suffered while performing his duties. The funeral will take place tomorrow morning.

Maj Gen Hilal Salamah was part of the infantry service. He commanded one of the formations during the October war.

AL-AKHBAR Views Relations With Iraq

PM071506 Cairo Al-Akhbar in Arabic 5 Jul 83 p 5

[Editorial: "Developing Egyptian-Iraqi Relations"]

[Excerpts] Large-scale contacts took place in Cairo in the past 2 days regarding Egyptian-Iraqi relations. Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz came to Cairo carrying a message to President Husni Mubarak from Iraqi President Saddam Husayn.

Discussions were held in the light of the message between Tariq 'Aziz and [Egyptian Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister] Kamal Hasan 'Ali. The talks centered on matters relating to bilateral Egyptian-Iraqi relations, the exchange of views on the Arab situation after the Fes summit, and the development of relations between the two countries.

There is no doubt that the development of Egyptian-Iraqi relations and the new stage they have entered will have great beneficial effects on the restoration of relations between Arab states to their normal course and will remove the anomalies in these relations caused by some states in one way or another.

In fact disputes have weakened the Arabs and placed unbearable burdens on them. They have been exerting efforts and spending money so that they will have an effective unified voice, but so far they have been unable to achieve this and have failed utterly.

Some Arabs who do not wish to be included in the unity of opinion or have an effective, unified voice may stay outside the Arab framework. But these people are bound to be forced by the present circumstances to fall in line with Arab public opinion and follow the prevalent trend among the Arabs.

The talks between Egypt and Iraq will not stop at this point but will continue to their ultimate goal. Further contacts and talks will be held in the coming stage; these will be completely frank talks that will lead to good results.

It was Iraq that asked to discuss and develop relations and sent its envoy to Cairo for this purpose and with the sole aim of preserving these relations. As for Egypt, its heart is open to all the Arabs and it strongly desires to preserve contact among all the Arabs. It is ready to respond to any requet by the Arabs that would be for their welfare, interests, security, and stability.

Communique Reports on 6-7 July Operations
JN071707 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Communique No 1,145 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 7 July 1983]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

The glorious armies of Saddam's Al-Qadisiyah are continuing their daring operations at the front against the Iranian forces of aggression. The results are as follows:

1. Sighting an enemy concentration in front of their positions in the northern sector of the front, our forward units opened fire killing seven, wounding others, and destroying one excavator. Last night, in the same sector, more Iranian soldiers sought refuge with our forward units, escaping Khomeyni's inferno and his oppressive regime. They were safely evacuated to the rear.

2. One of our combat patrol units spotted a number of enemy soldiers in front of our forward units in the area east of Basra the day before yesterday. Our patrol unit opened fire killing seven and wounding others. The rest of the enemy soldiers were forced to flee.

3. Last night and today, our forward units used artillery against enemy concentrations and positions in front of their positions in the central sector of the front destroying two 106-mm guns and hitting a number of enemy observation posts and infantry positions and setting them on fire.

4. One vehicle was destroyed in the Maysan sector.

5. This morning, the artillery of the mean Khomeyniite regime shelled the township of Zurbatiyah and its environs damaging a number of civilian installations.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 7 July 1983

Spokesman: 4 Iranian Naval Targets Hit 7 July
JN072028 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2004 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Text] Baghdad, 7 Jul (INA) — During a heroic, daring operation, the Iraqi Naval Forces were able to hit a number of Iranian naval targets in the Iranian territorial waters east of Khowr-e Musa in the Arab Gulf. The Iraqi Naval Forces scored accurate, effective hits setting fire to four enemy targets. This came in a statement by an Iraqi military spokesman tonight. He added that all Iraqi naval units returned safely to their bases after successfully accomplishing their mission.

The military spokesman said that in this operation, the Iraqi Naval Forces confirmed their strength, efficiency, and capability, adding that these forces have added new victories to their previous victories over enemy forces and naval targets. The spokesman asserted that the Iraqi Naval Forces will continue to teach the enemy forces new lessons in order to force them to respect others' rights and sovereignty over their territory and waters.

Iraqi, Egyptian Officials Commend Rapprochement
JN080924 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0800 GMT 8 Jul 83

[Text] Paris, 8 Jul (INA) — Iraqi and Egyptian officials have affirmed that relations between Iraq and Egypt are progressing well. In statements published by the [Paris-based] magazine *Al-Watan al-'Arabi today, the officials pointed out the possibil*ity of developing these relations out of the framework of pan-Arab responsibility.

Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, who visited Cairo earlier this week, said: Both Iraq and Egypt are satisfied with these relations that are forging ahead to assume further coordination. Asked whether the visit reflects a change of the Iraqi position on the Camp David accords, Tariq 'Aziz said: It behooves every earnest leader or official, wherever he may be, to view past and present events on the basis of the circumstances created by these events, of the anticipated changes, and of the dangers that are inherent in these events. It is imperative in such a situation that consultations and deliberations be conducted.

He urged the Arab officials to handle these events in a more responsible and serious manner without first leveling accusations. He said: What counts is that we should be realistic when considering the viewpoints of our brothers. He stressed the need for working out a new formula for inter-Arab relations, particularly since the traditional formula for confronting the challenges has failed.

For his part, Kamal Hasan 'Ali, Egyptian deputy prime minister and foreign minister, described the relations between Egypt and Iraq as distinguished. He also added that Tariq 'Aziz' visit to Egypt reflects the distinguished ties binding the two countries, and also distinguishes those who have relentlessly worked to maintain the continuity of these ties out of their pan-Arab responsibility. He said that the two sides managed, through common dialogue and sound understanding, to [word indistinct] specific issues.

On the Iraq-Iran war and Egypt's stand on it, the Egyptian official said that Egypt, along with several nonaligned states and certain European states, are trying to work out a solution to this war, stressing Cairo's effective role in this regard. He affirmed that the two countries maintain identical views regarding the need to preserve the PLO's unity and respect the legitimate Palestinian decision.

On Iraqi-Egyptian relations in light of 'Aziz' visit, Kamal Hasan 'Ali said these are developing and will be promoted further in the future.

Egyptian Prime Minister Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din asserted that Egypt's relations with Iraq are good, adding that the matter is more than diplomatic representation. The Egyptian official expressed pleasure for Tariq 'Aziz' visit to Cairo, adding that the visit expresses the deep-rooted fraternal relations and pan-Arab ties between the two fraternal countries. He said that Tariq 'Aziz has reassured us of the situation on the eastern flank of the Arab homeland, of the solid Iraqi front, and of Iraq's military preparations.

Muhyi ad-Din said that the Iraqi official's talks dealt with the current PLO situation, adding that the Iraqi and Egyptian views were identical on this topic. Cairo and Baghdad are for PLO unity and are against any Arab regime's interference in PLO affairs.

France's Cheysson Winds Up Brief Visit to Iraq
JN070806 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0755 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Text] Baghdad, 7 Jul (INA) — French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson left Baghdad for Cairo at the end of a 24-hour visit. During the visit, the French minister held talks with Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz dealing with bilateral relations.

Cheysson and 'Aziz also held an in-depth review of the situation in the Arab arena. The discussions were held in a cordial atmosphere reflecting the strong ties of friendship and understanding binding the two countries.

Cheysson was seen off at the airport by Tariq 'Aziz.

Secretary of State Shultz Pays Visit to Amman

Arrives 7 July

JN071214 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Excerpt] U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz arrived in Amman for a brief visit to Jordan, during which he will meet with His Majesty King Husayn and a number of Jordanian officials.

He was received at the airport by 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah, minister of information and acting foreign minister; a number of ranking officials; and the U.S. ambassador in Amman.

Meets With King Husayn

JN071730 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz held a meeting at An-Nadwah Palace this afternoon which lasted for 1 and 1/2 hours.

During the meeting, Shultz presented to His Majesty King Husayn the results of the talks which he has held with a number of the region's leaders during his current tour of the Middle East. The talks revolved around the peace efforts in the region in general, and the foreign forces' withdrawal from Lebanon in particular, as well as the PLO's conflict with Syria and the dissidence within its ranks and the overall effect on the region. Shultz also presented an analysis of the complications and dimensions of the situation in Lebanon and the current developments in the Middle East.

His Majesty King Husayn made a comprehensive assessment of the developments in the Middle East. He pointed out the causes which hampered the peace efforts and their consequences, especially due to the failure to take successful and resolute steps toward achieving a just, comprehensive, and lasting peace in the region. His majesty also stressed Jordan's concern and commitment to working for comprehensive peace which is based on right and justice, and Jordan's support for the foreign forces' withdrawal from Lebanon, proceeding from Jordan's concern about Lebanon's territorial integrity and the restoration of Lebanese sovereignty over the entire Lebanese territory to avoid the fragmentation of Lebanon.

His majesty expressed Jordan's concern over the attempts to weaken and split the PLO, and the conspiracies which are being concocted against the PLO to deprive it of the independent will and decisionmaking, the effect of all this on joint Arab action for the Palestinian question, and its negative results on the Palestinian people. His majesty raised certain issues of mutual concern.

At the end of the meeting, Shultz praised King Husayn's stand, opinion, and sharp view of what is taking place in the region, a view which is based on his majesty's wisdom and long experience.

On the Jordanian side, the meeting was attended by Prime Minister Mudar Badran; Ahmad al-Lawzi, chief of the Royal Hashemite Court; Court Minister 'Amir Khammash; 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah, information minister and acting foreign minister; and Walid Tash, secretary general of the Foreign Ministry. On the U.S. side, the meeting was attended by Philip Habib, the U.S. President's special envoy to the Middle East; Richard Viets, the U.S. ambassador in Amman; Morris Draper, assistant to the U.S. President's envoy; Richard Fairbanks, ambassador in the State Department; Nicholas Veliotes; assistant secretary of state; and John Hughes, spokesman of the secretary of state.

Shultz went to Cairo from Amman for a short visit to Egypt, during which he will meet with Egyptian President Husni Mubarak.

Leaves for Cairo 7 July

JN071959 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Excerpt] U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz left Amman this afternoon for Cairo after concluding his talks in Jordan. He was seen off at Amman airport by 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah, information minister and acting foreign minister.

Radio Monte Carlo Cites Source on Jordan Riots

JN071808 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1700 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Text] Jordanian sources today denied reports that several persons have been killed or injured in northern Jordan recently. Syrian papers have referred to what they called a wide-scale uprising in Jordan. The Jordanian version of the recent events categorically denies that the events were politically motivated. An informed source in Amman said that a number of persons from the Bani Hasan tribe which is known for its allegiance to King Husayn had demonstrated in protest against government bulldozers demolishing some buildings belonging to them. The source added that these buildings had been built on state-owned land and were demolished following many government warnings which were not heeded. The Bani Hasan tribe then staged a protest demonstration demanding the resignation of Prime Minister Mudar Badran. The demonstration, however, did not result in killing or injuring anyone, the source further said. It also said that some elements were arrested on charges of disturbing the peace.

Ministry Warns Citizens Against Visiting Syria

JN071240 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Text] A responsible source at the Ministry of Interior has stated that some Jordanian citizens, who visit Syria or travel via Syria for the purpose of studies or business, have recently been exposed to various forms of harassment, which, at times, included detention. They also have been mistreated in ways that contravene international law and norms, and in a manner not befitting citizens from a fraternal country.

The source added that it transpired that some Jordanian citizens have been arrested on groundless charges later proved to be

illegal in order to pressure them, extort their kinfolk, and force them to pay enormous amounts of money in return for their freedom.

The government has on many occasions contacted the Syrian authorities, through appropriate diplomatic channels, to draw their attention to the dangers inherent in such illegal practices against Jordanian citizens, and to the need that such practices be stopped. But all these attempts went unheeded. Therefore, it is incumbent upon us that we draw the attention of our brother citizens to the possibility that they might be exposed to anomalous measures by the Syrian authorities, particularly since we are approaching the blessed 'Id al-Fitr, when many Jordanians usually visit Syria, and Syrian brothers visit Jordan.

Syrian Statement Cited

JN080749 Amman Sawt ash-Sha'b in Arabic 8 Jul 83 p 16

[Text] Amman — PETRA — Syrian television last night broadcasted an official statement explaining Jordan's warning to its citizens regarding the provocative measures that Syrian authorities direct against these citizens during their visit to Syria. According to Syrian statements, the warning is meant to prevent Jordanian citizens from leaking out information about what the Syrian regime has fabricated concerning an uprising in Jordan, as if Jordan were an iron-curtain state and that any information about it could only be made known through travelers.

Syrian Regime Accused of 'Two-Facedness'

JN072149 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] Any regime's credibility lies in the clarity of its stand and the harmony of its actions with the slogans it raises or the principles it claims it is concerned about. If we apply this axiom to the Syrian regime, it will not take us long to realize the extent of the two-facedness of this regime, whether due to the great contradiction in its declared stands and actions, or in the big gap between its covert behavior and overt slogans and principles. Although this two-facedness and contradiction are no longer in doubt to the Arab citizen inside or outside Syria, the Damascus regime persists in its behavior. In fact, it has made every attempt to appear contrary to its real intentions.

The extremism of the Syrian regime's stand on the national and pan-Arab issues is unmatched by any other Arab regime's stand. Still, the Syrian regime's actions have always been a blow to these issues and a war against them. The official Syrian stand toward fraternal Iraq cannot be understood, justified, or interpreted in light of the Syrian slogans on unity, liberation, and solidarity. For an Arab country, Syria, to launch a war against another Arab country, Iraq, which is in a state of war, and for Syrian official hostility to the Iraqi people to reach the level of declaring an economic war against them, is a sorrowful matter which we do not know how to explain in light of the pan-Arab slogans and principles which the official Syrian information organs have not stopped talking about as a means for pan-Arab salvation. The official Syrian stand on the Palestinian revolution on Lebanese territory, both before and after the war, and the Syrian escalation of the Damacus regime's hostility toward the Palestinian people's aspirations, are among the facts which are denounced and condemned by pan-Arab ethics, affiliation, and loyalty. Perhaps, the Al-Biqa' incidents, the bloody climax of the Syrian regime's stand toward the Palestinian people, their armed resistance, and their legitimate PLO, have come as the penultimate chapter, about which PLO spokesman Ahmad 'Abd ar-Rahman warned when he declared that the PLO rejects the U.S. initiative, the Israeli-Lebanese agreement, and any secret or open agreement to be reached. This Palestinian declaration came during the U.S. secretary of state's visit to Damascus, and after the announcement of the formation of a joint Syrian-U.S. working committee. The Palestinians as well as all Arabs have the right to ask: What is this committee? What objective does it seek? Only God and the Damascus rulers know.

The statements of the official Palestinian spokesman are a clear denunciation and a frank accusation against the Syrian regime and its two-facedness. Damascus seems to be seeking a bargain with the United States at the expense of the Palestinian people and the Arab aspirations as well as at the expense of the USSR through the Damascus regime's attempt to bypass its friend and ally. Therefore, we realize why the official Palestinian spokesman has called for a USSR role in the search for a just settlement.

It is ridiculous that even though its two-facedness and real intentions are no longer a secret to the Syrian people and the Arab nation, the Damascus regime has fabricated a story and believed it. Moreover, it preoccupied itself, its party, and government with this story, which it called the story of the Jordanian people rebelling against their government. It also devoted its capabilities to formulating statements and fabricating reports. The Syrian regime fully realizes that the Syrian people will be the first to ridicule this story, because these people know more than anyone else about their regime's propaganda and lack of credibility.

What we would like to stress is that the attempt to create a smoke screen was not enough to conceal the perpetrators' real stands. It was also not enough to cover their intentions and approaches. What time will reveal will not be a surprise to anyone. The Syrian people realize what the natural outcome of the behavior of their regime, which has ruled them by coercion, boorishness, and the mentality of holding to power rather than to the homeland, will be.

SAWT ASH-SHA'B on PLO Spokesman Statement

JN080958 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 8 Jul 83

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "The Palestinian Position Vis-a-Vis Two-Facedness," *Sawt ash-Sha'b* says: PLO official spokesman Ahmad 'Abd ar-Rahman was eager to clarify the Palestinian position toward the political moves currently taking place in the region. He asserted that the PLO rejects the U.S.

initiative to resolve the Middle East problem, the Lebanese-Israeli agreement, and any overt or covert agreement that may be achieved in the region.

The Palestinian spokesman's statement does not mention anything new in the PLO's position. The rejection of the Reagan plan came in a decision adopted by the PNC by which the organization abided. The rejection of the Lebanese-Israeli agreement came in a decision adopted overtly by the PLO Executive Committee. The rejection of any overt or covert agreement was always a clear and overt Palestinian position.

Sawt ash-Sha'b adds: Therefore, why does the PLO spokesman's statement come at this time? We believe that the Palestinian spokesman wanted to dot the i's and cross the t's concerning any attempt to circumvent the Palestinian position and to include its decision in the political game aimed at liquidating its cause under glittering slogans that conceal what they try to achieve and what they are afraid to declare. Therefore, the emphasis on the Palestinian position, at a time when U.S. Secretary of State Shultz was visiting Damascus, was in fact not addressed to the U.S. Administration and its representatives in the region, but rather to the parties that are trying to impose de facto solutions on the Palestinians after seizing their decision-making and dominating their organization and potential.

Since the plot to cause a rift in the Fatah organization's ranks and drag the PLO into political fragmentation has been obstructed, the objectives of this plot are becoming known through the two-faced positions and attempts to make deals at the expense of the Palestinian people, their future, and existence.

Sawt ash-Sha'b concludes: The attempts to cover the two-faced positions by stirring up troubles and fabricating crises, allegations, and lies have become an exposed policy which cannot mislead the Arab masses today, because they no longer believe in talks or slogans. They call for an embodiment of the slogans in reality. The presentation of slogans and practicing what runs counter to these slogans is a problem that harmed the Arab people and was experienced by the Palestinian people in Tall az-Za'tar, Beirut, Al-Biqa', and elsewhere.

Hence, Palestine's people do not need guardians for their cause and future; they are in need of an honest position by those who stabbed them in the back and who are still stabbing them.

King Phones Al-Jumayyil on Al-Wazzan Incident

JN072032 Amman Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 7 Jul 8

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn this evening contacted Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil by telephone and congratulated him on the safe escape of his prime minister, Shafiq al-Wazzan, from the attempt on his life. His majesty also condemned all acts of terrorism which threaten Lebanon's safety and security. His majesty the king prayed to God to protect Lebanon so it can achieve its objectives of dignity and prosperity.

His majesty the king also sent a cable to Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan congratulating him on his safe escape from the criminal attempt on his life. The king denounced the acts of terrorism against fraternal Lebanon's security and the safety of its citizens. His majesty wished Al-Wazzan success in achieving Lebanon's aspirations of dignity, security, and prosperity.

Al-Jumayyil, Al-Wazzan Discuss Shultz Talks

NC071314 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Text] The weekly meeting between President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil and Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan was held as usual today in the palace. President al-Jumayyil and Prime Minister al-Wazzan discussed the information which has been received about the outcome of the talks which U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz is holding in the area as well as the regrettable incident in which Prime Minister al-Wazzan was involved this morning.

Emerging from the palace, Prime Minister al-Wazzan merely said in reply to a question about the incident: Our faith is big.

France's Cheysson Arrives in Beirut 7 July

NC071512 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Text] French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson arrived at Beirut at 1635 today in the course of his tour which so far has covered Saudi Arabia, Syria, Israel, Iraq, and Egypt. During his brief visit, which may last a few hours, he will hold talks with Foreign Minister Dr Elie Salim on the latest developments, especially with regard to the withdrawal of foreign forces from Lebanon.

Before going to welcome Minister Cheysson, Minister Salim met with President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil.

Cheysson Talks With Salim

NC071753 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1715 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Text] The Lebanese-French talks began at 1800 today between Foreign Minister Dr Elie Salim and French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson.

President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil is scheduled to receive Minister Cheysson in the presence of Minister Salim before the French Minister leaves tonight for home — unless he changes his plans.

Cheysson Concludes Visit

NC071912 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Text] French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson left Beirut at 2110 today following talks with President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil and Foreign Minister Dr Elie Salim. No information has leaked out about these talks, although they, of course, dealt with the situation in Lebanon.

Cheysson was seen off at the airport by Minister Salim. The French minister left for Brussels. He had visited Saudi Arabia, Syria, Iraq, Israel, and Egypt.

King Husayn Denounces Attempt on Al-Wazzan's Life

NC072014 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Text] President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil this evening received a telephone call from King Husayn of Jordan, congratulating him on the escape of Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan from the assassination attempt to which he was subjected this morning. King Husayn denounced all the terrorist acts which threaten Lebanon's security and safety. The Jordanian monarch expressed to President al-Jumayyil his hope that God will preserve and safeguard Lebanon to achieve its aspirations for dignity and prosperity.

Three Persons Held in Attempt on Al-Wazzan

NC071224 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Text] We have just been informed that the investigation that is being conducted with three persons detained in connection with the attempted assassination of Prime Minister al-Wazzan has revealed that they belong to a terrorist network which carried out explosions operations in Beirut and forged vehicles license plates. In any case, the investigation is still in progress to determine these persons' connection with Prime Minister al-Wazzan's incident.

Investigations Continue

NC080904 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 8 Jul 83

[Text] The military public prosecution will today continue intensive investigations in the case of the booby-trapped car explosion in As-Sanayi' yesterday morning as Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan's motorcade was passing in the area. The investigation will continue with a number of important factors, the most prominent being a person fitting the description of the booby-trapped car's driver. It has been reported that he has a dark complexion and thick hair and speaks with a certain Beiruti dialect. The other factors are three workers at a license plate factory where, it has transpired, the forged license plate found on the booby-trapped car was cast.

On the other hand, a security source has said the prime minister's motorcade had passed the scene of the explosion without using their sirens, as is usual, because there were no cars on the road. They add that this omission saved the prime minister and his escort, because the perpetrators of the crime did not notice his coming — something which delayed the explosion for about 10 seconds after he had passed the area.

Eyewitnesses have said the booby-trapped car's driver had tried to park it in more than one place near the Government Palace, but the storeowners there prevented him from doing that and he was compelled to park where the explosion took place, and in an awkward position due to lack of space.

Defense Minister 'Isam Khuri met with Army Commander General Ibrahim Tannus and consulted with him on the available

information on the assassination attempt to which the prime minister was subjected in particular, and on the security situation in the country in general.

After the meeting, Minister Khuri said such incidents are aimed at the country's security, stability, and sovereignty.

Parliamentary Committee Endorses Government Position
NC071548 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1515 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Text] Following a long meeting it held today under the chairmanship of Amin al-Hafiz and in the presence of Foreign Minister Dr Elie Salim and a large number of deputies, the parliamentary foreign affairs committee resolved:

1. To affirm the need to achieve a comprehensive withdrawal from all the Lebanese territory and to support the government's position which rejects a partial withdrawal.

2. To continue regarding the U.S. initiative as the basis for the efforts to bring about the withdrawal of foreign forces.

3. To step up efforts and dialogue with all the parties concerned, particularly Syria, the rest of the Arab states, the international community, the Soviet Union, and all the friendly states to bring about complete withdrawals and ensure the supreme Lebanese interest.

Arab Democratic Party Demands Total Withdrawal
NC071326 Ihdin Radio Of Free and Unified Lebanon in Arabic 1130 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Text] The Arab Democratic Party has announced that it is opposed to a partial Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon. The party has demanded a total and unconditional withdrawal of the occupation army. It has also refused to accept the hegemony of the Phalangist gangs and the agents of Israel over the state institutions, particularly over the army.

The above declaration is contained in a statement that has been issued by the Arab Democratic Party following a meeting that the party convened in Tripoli.

The party has also repudiated the Al-Bahsas massacre and the exposure of the peaceful citizens to danger by some official organs.

VOL Says Syrians Confiscating Army Weapons
NC070845 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0815 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Text] Last night sniper fire was directed toward Dardurit from Kafr Him and B'aqlin, and toward Binwati from al-Jahiliyah.

Meanwhile, a Syrian roadblock in Al-Qalamun is intercepting Lebanese Army personnel and confiscating their weapons.

VOL: Muslim Brotherhood Leaders Return to Tripoli
NC071448 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Excerpts] The Voice of Lebanon has learned that a number of Islamic Brotherhood leaders, who had sought asylum in some Arab states, have returned to Tripoli by sea. The Voice of Lebanon has also learned that these leaders are now holding meetings with senior Palestinian commanders in the Al-Baddawi camp. Some 2 days ago, about 700 men of the Palestinian resistance arrived in the northern area from Tunis. They held contacts with the Islamic Unification Movement headed by Shaykh Sa'id Sha'ban. Meanwhile, in Ash-Shuf the Socialists have distributed leaflets that call for rallying around and for joining the Progressive Socialist Party as well as for resisting the Lebanese Army if it enters Ash-Shuf in case the Israeli army withdraws.

At 1300 today, the Sidon-Beirut highway was cut at the Al-'Awwali bridge because Israeli vehicles were moving southward. Meanwhile, Israeli aircraft flew numerous sorties over the area to protect the convoys.

Meanwhile, the Israeli forces cordoned off the As-Sarafand township and demanded that Amal official 'Ali Husayn al-'Ajami be handed over to them. The Israeli forces arrested the wanted man's father 2 days ago.

On the financial street of Tripoli, a person was shot dead before noon today by an armed man called Rashid Abu 'Umar of the As-Sa'iqah movement. The dead man, 'Id Amin Janzurli, belonged to the Islamic Unification Movement. The situation then became tense in the city and some shops were closed.

Israelis Arrest Amal Official in As-Sarafand
NC080724 Ihdin Radio of Free and Unified Lebanon in Arabic 0700 GMT 8 Jul 83

[Excerpt] The enemy forces yesterday arrested 10 persons in the city of Sidon and took them to the Israeli military governor's headquarters in the city. Furthermore, the Israeli forces cordoned off As-Sarafand township and arrested [Amal official] 'Ali Husayn al-'Ajami.

Further Report on IDF Thinning-Out Operation
NC071259 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Text] We have just received fresh reports that in Sidon trailers, carrying heavy tanks and various armored vehicles, are being seen moving toward the south. Our correspondent adds that local sources in Sidon observed that the Israeli move may be within the framework of thinning-out the forces stationed in the mountain and Ash-Shuf because the proportion between the armored vehicles leaving and those entering Lebanon vary considerably.

Another security report received now is that an Israeli roadblock on the Sayniq bridge at 1130 opened fire on passing vehicles but the reasons are unknown.

Another security report from Sidon says that the Israeli forces at noon today once again warned the citizens not to park their cars along the Riyad as-Sulh Street in Sidon. They announced through loudspeakers from a personnel carrier that the owners of cars found parked along the road will be detained at the Israeli military governor's headquarters.

Socialists Receive Libyan Financial Aid
NC071838 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in English 1755 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Text] Radio Free Lebanon has learned that the Socialists have recently received huge financial aid from Libya, and that Libyan military experts have arrived in the central mountain, and that they had a close look at the military situation as well as giving instructions about the use of the Libyan aid.

Radio Free Lebanon: Soviet Forces in Al-Biqa'
NC080614 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0603 GMT 8 Jul 83

[Text] The Syrian and Israeli forces had a limited artillery exchange during the night in the ('Ammiq-al-Qir'awn) area in the western Al-Biqa'. Flares were then fired for reconnaissance purposes.

In another development, and citing affirmations made by official Lebanese sources, the WORLD NEWS AGENCY [WAKALAT AL-ANBA' AD-DUWALIYAH] has reported that Soviet forces are present in Al-Biqa'. The agency has added that these forces are equal in number to the U.S. marines in Beirut. The agency says that these forces are equipped with rockets [sawarikh] and modern Soviet weapons.

VOL Reports Army Clashes With Syrian Troops
NC080640 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0630 GMT 8 Jul 83

[Excerpts] Clashes occurred during the night between the Lebanese and Syrian Armies in 'Uyun as-Siman. These clashes lasted 2 hours. RPG's and automatic weapons of various calibers were used during these clashes. However, no casualties were reported among the Lebanese soldiers.

The Israeli forces carried out limited live ammunition exercises this morning in the area spanning Jisr ad-Damur and the Ad-Dalhamiyah crossroad. Meanwhile, exploding shells, automatic fire bursts, and smoke bombs blasts have been heard.

Exchange of Fire Reported in Mountain Areas
NC071412 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic 1330 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Text] Tension has been prevailing in some areas of the mountain since this morning. According to security reports, exchanges of fire from light- and medium-caliber weapons took place between Kafr Qatra and Dayr Kushah in Upper Ash-Shuf for some time. Some shells have reportedly fallen in the outskirts of Jisr al Qadi.

Intensive movement of Israeli vehicles is being observed in the mountain area. This movement is taking place within the framework of the rotation of forces.

Beirut Radio Reports Syrian-Israeli Clashes
NC080758 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0545 GMT 8 Jul 83

[Text] The security situation in the various areas over past few hours was as follows: Some calm was restored in the mountain. A Grad missile fell on the Antilyas coast and a clash took place between Kafr Qatra and Dayr Kushah in the upper Ash-Shuf. There were mortar exchanges in Al-Biqa' between the Syrian and the Israeli forces on the (Tall az-Zubaylah)-Ghazzah axis. The shooting then expanded to include the Israeli positions east of Kamid al-Lawz and the Al-Birah hills and the Syrian positions in (Lawqah) and As-Sultan Ya'qub. Tanks took part in the clash.

At the same time, the Israelis were continuing their troop rotation in a state of clear tension: While a military convoy was passing near the northern bridge of the Az-Zahrani River, the Israeli soldiers opened fire in all directions, creating a state of terror among the citizens, some of whom left their cars and took cover in side roads. As is their daily practice, the Israelis set up several barricades on the coastal road between Khaldah and Tyre, which created a serious traffic jam. Anyone returning from Sidon, for example, had to spend over 6 hours on the road.

The Al-Gaziyah area yesterday felt the result of an explosion aimed at a joint Israeli-Sa'd Haddad forces patrol. A security source reported that five members of the Sa'd Haddad forces were wounded in the explosion. The Israeli forces then launched a raids in the area, detaining 10 persons who were taken to the Israeli military governor's headquarters in Sidon.

RFL: Palestinians Preparing for Attacks
NC071849 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in English 1745 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Text] The Palestinian students union has occupied a new premises for its headquarters in Burj al-Barajinah, where armed Palestinians are preparing military operations aimed against the Multinational Force and the Israeli forces.

Khomeyni Followers Carry Out Exercises
NC071948 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1915 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Text] Our correspondents in Al-Biqa' reports that the Khomeyni followers are carrying out daily exercises with live ammunition in the areas of Ham and Al-Ghabun. Our correspondent further reports that the pro-'Arafat positions in Ta'labaya have been reinforced. Members of the Fatah 17 security squad called up 'Arafat's photographs and posted them on vehicles in all the positions which are loyal to him.

Rescue Operation at Collapsed Building Ends

NC071021 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Text] Civil Defense Director Nazih Sham'un has said that rescue operations in the building which collapsed in Al-Manarah yesterday have ended after the body of a French soldier was recovered at about 1030 this morning. He added that the rescue teams are certain that there are no more trapped persons under the rubble. Work to clear the rubble is now underway.

9 Dead in Incident

NC071552 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1515 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Text] Regarding the collapsed building in the Al-Manarah area of Beirut, a spokesman of the French contingent of the multinational force has stated that nine people were killed in the incident, including six French soldiers and three Lebanese civilians. The spokesman said that two French soldiers were injured, and a Lebanese worker was pulled out alive.

Press on Outcome of Shultz' Damascus Talks

NC070857 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Press review]

[Excerpts] In its main editorial, the newspaper *An-Nahar* says: Beirut had expected the results of Shultz' tour to be positive albeit slow. The Lebanese Government has heard from the U.S. side that time is precious but not pressing on President Reagan and that the United States will continue to endeavor to differentiate between Syria's negative stance regarding the agreement and its stance regarding the withdrawals. The U.S. endeavor assumes the possibility of coexistence between the Syrian rejection and the agreement's continued existence.

The paper adds: After Shultz' tour Washington may find it necessary to accord a greater role to European and Arab intervention and even to have a serious consultation with the Soviets, without giving them the role of a partner. Thus everything will be deferred in respect to Lebanon, particularly if the question of the Israeli forces' redeployment is delayed pending President al-Jumayyil's visit to Washington. The Reagan administration by then would have considered the results of Shultz' tour, specifically the results of the Syrian-U.S. working team's efforts, which will be satisfactory to Beirut.

Al-'Amal asks what the results of yesterday's 5-hour talks in Damascus were between Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and says that with regard to those who expected a coup, the talks achieved nothing at all, and it can be said that they failed. However, in view of Shultz' statement before the talks that he has nothing new and of Damascus' refusal to offer anything in return, it can be said the talks led to specific positive changes but not to a coup.

Accused Calls For Tripoli Massacre Investigation

NC071344 Ihdin Radio of Free and Unified Lebanon in Arabic 1130 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Text] In answer to the statement that was published by the army in the press on 5 July 1983, we have received the following: Zuhayr Tannurah, whose name was included unjustly and slanderously in the statement, places himself at the disposal of [former] Prime Minister Rashid Karami so that a full investigation can be conducted and so that the lies contained in this statement can be exposed. Tannurah denounces the Al-Bahsas massacre and demands that itsperpetrators and masterminds be published.

Furthermore, Karim as-Sayyad, whose name was cited in the bill of indictment issued by the military prosecutor in the case of the Al-Bahsas massacre, has also denounced this crime and has demanded that its perpetrators be punished. He also places himself at the disposal of Karami and of the northern Higher Coordination Committee so that any kind of investigation can be held and so that the lies can be exposed.

Shultz Cited on U.S.-Syrian Working Committee

JN071428 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1400 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz said today that the U.S.-Syrian working committee which was formed during his visit to Damascus may meet next September during the UN General Assembly session. Shultz, who has ended his visit to Israel, arrived in Amman today and began talks with King Husayn. He said his talks with the king would deal with the Lebanese crisis, PLO problems, and Reagan's Middle East peace plan.

Damascus Cites USSR Media on Shultz Visit

JN071955 Damascus Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Text] Soviet media today affirmed that despite the continuing threats and political pressures which the United States and its ally Israel are exercising, Syria is still honestly adhering to its principled stand on the Lebanese-Israeli agreement imposed by the United States on Lebanon.

PRAVDA says that U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz' visit comes within the framework of the new tour of several Middle Eastern states by the U.S. Administration's envoy which is aimed at imposing Reagan's plan on the Arab countries. The paper explains that the objective of Shultz' visit is to compel Syria to withdraw its forces from Lebanon so as to enable the U.S. Administration to implement its plans in the region.

Moscow radio and television highlighted the statement by President Hafiz al-Asad during his meeting with Shultz that the only means of regaining the Lebanese national sovereignty and safeguarding Lebanon's independence and unity is the unconditional withdrawal of the Israeli forces. They also alluded to the president's assertion that Syria is firmly working for Lebanon's unity and independence, and that the agreement imposed on Lebanon conflicts with the Lebanese people's interests. Thus, Syria's stand is considered final with regard to this question.

AL-BA'TH Criticizes Shultz Tour of Area

PM080725 Damascus Al-Ba'th in Arabic 4 Jul 83 p 1

[Editorial: "What Is Shultz Carrying With Him for the Area?"]

[Text] With the return of the U.S. secretary of state to the area the following question is being asked: What is Shultz carrying with him on this tour? Although he has come to know the area more than some of its "people," the U.S. secretary said that the purpose of his tour is a "desire" to explore the situation in the area. Meanwhile news agencies said that Shultz' tour is in fact due to Washington's feeling that its policy in the area has reached a dead end because of the Arab stand, particularly Syria's.

The term "explore" which Shultz used means a lot for we Arabs. Why? Because we have had bitter experiences with the U.S. Administration. For after every visit by a senior U.S. official, we should expect either an Israeli aggression or a new political trick that is no less dangerous than aggression itself.

U.S. sources said Shultz' tour comes following the situation in Lebanon reaching a "stalemate" in that the agreement which the Lebanese authorities signed with Israel, and which satisfied the dreams of the United States, Israel, and the ruling Phalangist authorities in Lebanon, has not been implemented. The U.S. sources said that Shultz will try to reactivate the situation.

News agency analyses have pointed to Syria's attitude toward the contract of submission. They said that the U.S. secretary's new tour can be fruitful only if there is a change in the Syrian stand toward the Lebanese-Israeli "agreement." This is apparently one of the impossible things Reagan's administration is looking for, particularly since Syria, through its leader Hafiz al-Asad, has affirmed that the contract of submission is in no way acceptable regardless of the results. Moreover, President al-Asad said that the "agreement" was stillborn.

Therefore, what does Shultz' tour mean and what is the United States contemplating? The U.S. secretary, who is coming to the area, said the day before yesterday that Washington is looking for ways to bring pressure to bear on Syria in order to implement the "agreement." The tone of the White House announcement about Shultz' tour also smacked of some implied threat, particularly since the announcement was accompanied by reports leaked by Washington saying that President Reagan, after his coming meeting with Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil and enemy Prime Minister Menachem Begin, might freeze U.S. diplomacy in the area until after the U.S. elections. In addition, the White House announced that Reagan will hold urgent consultations by telephone with some leaders of the area before his secretary of state's scheduled visit.

It is evident from the above that the U.S. Administration, in full agreement with Israel, the Phalangist authorities in Lebanon, and certain Arab parties that have a definite interest in the U.S. policy continuing to play a singlehanded role in the area, wants more than anything else to blame Syria for whatever may happen in the area in the future. Shultz referred to this yesterday when he said: We will look into ways to exert pressure on Syria.

Therefore, it is not unlikely that Shultz' tour is for the purpose of studying the "alternatives" to which both the United States and Israel referred.

Although none of these "alternatives" is clear yet, as we said at the beginning, our bitter experiences with the U.S. aggressive policy make it incumbent upon us Arabs to expect the worst. We in this steadfast country deal with developments in the situation as necessary. We hope that all the brothers will be more aware and show a greater sense of responsibility vis-a-vis what is being plotted against our Arab nation.

AL-BA'TH Reiterates Rejection of Agreement

JN070903 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0730 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Text] Damascus, 7 Jul (SANA) — In today's editorial *Al-Ba'th* asks: Has anything changed in Shultz' agreement to generate

a change on the Syrian position? Do the others think that threats to use force or bring pressure to bear on Syria through every channel will make it adopt two contradictory decisions on one issue?

Al-Ba'th adds: Those who wager on a change in the Syrian position on the Israeli-Phalangist agreement have to cancel it, because Syria's position is the only correct way. The paper says: Syria told Shultz in his current tour nothing other than what he was told previously. Syria expected from Shultz neither gifts nor suitcases filled with temptations and proposals. It only wants Washington to stop encouraging the Zionist aggressors and respect the UN laws and resolutions.

Al-Ba'th adds: Shultz' agreement will remain a danger; it threatens Lebanon's security and interests and Syria's and the Arab nation's security as well as the just peace in the region. The agreement will be more dangerous than the Camp David accords.

Al-Ba'th concludes: Syria has asserted through its leader Hafiz al-Asad that its position on the agreement is final. This means that Syria will keep resisting and aborting the agreement with all its potential — and what Syria possesses is enough to safeguard our loftiness and dignity.

Interior Minister Scores Jordanian Statement

JN071919 Damascus Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1850 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Text] We have just received the following: The minister of the interior has stated the following:

The Jordanian authorities' warning to the Jordanian brothers not to travel to Syria, particularly at this time, is aimed to prevent any leakage of reports about the popular wrath of our fraternal Jordanian masses because of the Jordanian Government's unjust measures against the people of Az-Zarqa', Jarash, and Al-Mafraq and about those killed and injured at the hands of the government elements. We in Syria are certain that the fraternal Jordanian people are well aware of the allegations and lies in the Jordanian Interior Ministry statement and of the Jordanian regime's moves, which have been going on for some time, to harm relations between the fraternal people in Syria and Jordan. The Syrian Interior Ministry assures our Jordanian brothers that Syria welcomes them at any time, particularly during the blessed occasion of 'Id al-Fitr, in order to know the lies and allegations of the Jordanian regime.

Further Reports on Romanian Delegation's Visit

Received by Al-Asad

JN071432 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1415 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad has received Gheorghe Oprea, Romanian first deputy prime minister, who gave him a message from Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu. The president gave the Romanian envoy a reply message. It dealt with the situation in the region and bilateral relations.

Minister Reviews Cooperation

JN071420 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1315 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Text] A meeting was held in Damascus today between the Syrian side led by 'Abd al-Qadir Qaddurah, deputy prime minister for economic affairs, and the Romanian delegation led by Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister.

The results of the joint technical committees' talks in the fields of economic, trade and technical cooperation between the two friendly countries were reviewed during the meeting.

European Council Delegation Visits Damascus

Received by Khaddam

JN071416 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1315 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Text] 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, received in Damascus this afternoon the European parliamentary delegation led by Jacques (Model) of the French Gaullist Party.

Talks during the meeting dealt with the current situation in the region.

Meets Az-Zu'bi

JN072025 Damascus Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 7 Jul

[Text] Mahmud az-Zu'bi, speaker of the People's Assembly, this evening received the European parliamentary delegation, led by Jacques (Model), which is currently visting Syria. He spoke to them about the importance of meetings between Arab and European parliamentarians and the common benefits these meetings may achieve.

Az-Zu'bi touched on the situation in the region and Israel's aggressive policy in the occupied Arab territories and Lebanon, and outlined Israel's expansionist objectives and plans which are aimed at expanding its aggression and occupation, based on the Zionist doctrine.

He explained Syria's firm and principled stands on the region's issues and expressed hope that the European parliamentary delegation's visit to Syria would lead to a more comprehensive and better understanding of the reality of the strife in the region.

Jacques (Model) expressed his thanks and those of his colleagues for the warm reception they received in Syria and said: We attach great importance to visiting Syria due to the distinguished rank and location which this country enjoys. We hope that this visit and the talks which we held and are holding will help us in preparing a complete report on the Middle East and on what Europe can do to find solutions to the difficult issues of this region.

Shultz Concludes Talks, Departs for Jordan

Schiffer Assesses Contacts

TA071543 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1515 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz has concluded his visit in Israel and departed for Amman, where he will confer with King Husayn. Before noon, Shultz conferred with the prime minister and Ministers Shamir and Arens. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer sums up the talks.

[Begin recording] [Schiffer] U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz very candidly admits that at the end of his tour of the region he cannot point to any substantial achievement in anything pertaining to the withdrawal of the foreign forces from Lebanon.

[Shultz — in English] I can't point to any substantive achievement by way of withdrawal, which is at the center of our attention.

[Schiffer] This actually sums up Shultz' lightning visit here. Indeed, what happened in the meeting?

Begin initially met in private with Shultz and they were later joined by Ministers Shamir and Arens, Yehuda Ben-Me'ir, the chief of staff, the chief of military intelligence, the chief of the IDF's planning branch, Foreign Ministry Director General David Kimche, and senior officials. The meeting revolved around Israel's intention to redeploy its forces in Lebanon. Things turned out as expected: The Americans aired the fears particularly of the Lebanese Government, whose Army is not yet ready to discharge the duties which will be left behind by the IDF after its withdrawal. Beirut is also apprehensive about the perpetuation of the Israeli-Syrian occupation, and about Lebanon's being partitioned between these two countries.

The Israeli side presented the advantages inherent in the new deployment. The main argument was, particularly in light of the tough stand of Syria which is not willing to pull out, that an IDF redeployment would constitute proof of the Israeli positive view about pulling out of Lebanon, as opposed to that of the Syrians. Syria must be put to the test, to see whether it will move into the areas left by the IDF — people present at the meeting said, adding similar known arguments.

In any case, no decisions were made today. The Americans also did not present their position. Upon emerging from the meeting, Secretary Shultz refused to reply directly to the question about the U.S. position in light of the Israeli intention to effect a unilateral withdrawal.

To sum up, Shultz is leaving just as he arrived, empty-handed, while Israeli policymakers continue to deliberate among themselves and with the Americans, and no resolutions are made. [end recording]

More on Shultz Comments

TA071035 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Excerpt] Israeli sources told our correspondent that the Americans agree that the decision on redeployment is Israel's exclusive right. No decision was reached at the meeting and it was decided that contacts on the redeployment will continue. Secretary Shultz is about to fly to Amman for a talk with King Husayn, and after that he will leave for Cairo for a meeting with President Mubarak. He will leave to return to Washington tonight.

The foreign minister accompanied Shultz to the airport. Minister Shamir said that Secretary Shultz did not present Israel with any new demands. In an answer to a question by our correspondent Dan Eshel, Shamir said that there would be no need for joint U.S.-Israeli work groups because the cooperation with the U.S. representatives in Israel is enough.

Begin Says No Decision Reached on Redeployment

TA071730 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Menahem Begin has said that no decision has yet been made about redeploying the IDF in Lebanon. When a decision is made, the government will take only the IDF's security into consideration, Mr Begin said, speaking at a meeting at the Herut Movement center. He said that great efforts had been made to get Syria to withdraw its forces from Lebanon, but that Syria refuses to recognize the agreement between Israel and Lebanon. This fact, he said, creates a difficult situation, and Israel must take this fact into consideration in its international contacts.

Our correspondent notes that Mr Begin's speech lasted for just a few minutes, and was one of the shortest he has ever made at a Herut Movement center session.

Shamir Discusses U.S. Position on Pullback

TA072013 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 7 June 83

[Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir interviewed by political correspondent Yoram Ronen on 7 July; place not given]

[Excerpt] [Ronen] Mr Shamir: In your opinion, did Secretary of State Shultz understand that ultimately there would be no escaping our redeployment in Lebanon?

[Shamir] I think that he would prefer a total withdrawal of all the foreign forces in Lebanon, and in fact that is what he aspires to, and that is the objective to which he adheres. Therefore, he does not attach much value to interim measures. However, he knows that we insist that if there is no possibility of achieving

that objective, then something must be done — and that something is apparently redeployment.

[Ronen] Shultz said in his talks in Jerusalem today that he does not regret his visit to the Middle East, though it bore no immediate results. He is aware of the criticism that has been leveled against him in the United States, that his trip was a failure. His view is that had he not come, he would have been criticized even more severely.

Foreign Minister Shamir acknowledges that the question of the withdrawal or redeployment remains in dispute between Israel and the United States. Neither does the foreign minister pin much hope on changing Syria's position:

[Shamir] I think that the Americans have not despaired. In any case, they will continue their efforts to reach some agreement with the Syrians because, as I said, that is their objective: to achieve a total withdrawal of everyone.

[Ronen] And until such an agreement is attained with the Syrians, are they asking to maintain the status quo?

[Shamir] No, they do not ask that. But they say that the main thing is to achieve that objective. And all the rest is less important.

[Ronen] It seems that Secretary of State Shultz understood in Jerusalem that Israel will not carry out a unilateral move in Lebanon without coordinating it in advance with the United States. When he took off for Amman this afternoon, his companions said that he hopes that Israel will reconsider the matter and not withdraw before the prime minister visits Washington in about 2 and 1/2 weeks.

Comments on Syrian Position

TA071417 Tel Aviv Yoman Hashavu'a in Hebrew 8 Jul 83 p 10

[Report on interview with Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir by Adar Qeysari, date and place not given]

[Text] Is there a chance that Israel will be prepared to withdraw from the security strip in southern Lebanon without a reciprocal move by the Syrians, who would subsequently pull out of the Lebanese territories they are holding?

Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir's answer is unequivocal: "Under no circumstances. The prime minister rejected this idea outright. The United States is worried about Syria's adamant refusal to withdraw from Lebanon, and there are some Americans who have been seeking all sorts of ways to get out of the situation in which the United States finds itself. It was these Americans who broached the idea that only Israel withdraw from southern Lebanon too, while the Syrians are absolutely not ready to hear any proposals. One can talk to Israel, and one can raise suggestions to Israel, which is why we have been presented with the idea. I hope this is a tempest in a teapot."

Question: In fact, there is a national consensus regarding the new IDF security deployment in Lebanon, is there not?

Answer: There are no differences of opinion regarding the need for a security redeployment in Lebanon. We will have to deploy along new lines, to which we will move soon, so that we are sure that no danger faces the northern part of our country. We want to hold on to only the minimum territory in Lebanon, with the minimal degree of difficulties and problems, while decreasing the burden to the greatest extent possible. Naturally, we will try to have the maximum degree of cooperation with the Lebanese.

Question: What conclusions have you reached from the fact that Syria has been limiting 'Arafat's maneuvering space?

Answer: There exists a Syrian trend to assume complete control over the PLO, and turn it into a tool in their hands. You should note that the Syrian press talks about the Arab war against Israel, not the Palestinian war against Israel. In so doing the Syrians reveal their true face and their intimate intentions.

After the 6-day war in 1967, the Algerians raised the following idea: It is not such a good idea to have the world see how tiny Israel faces all the Arab countries, with their vast expanses of land and the tens of millions of inhabitants, who want to annihilate it. It would be preferable, in terms of world public opinion, to change the tactics, to obliterate and minimize the threat by the great pan-Arabism on the existence of tiny Israel. Therefore they placed their propaganda emphasis on "the small and tortured Palestinian people, groaning under the yoke of the Zionist imperialistic superpower."

Now the Palestinian puppet has taken control and supremacy over its creator, so much so that countries like Jordan and Syria were forced to strike at it. Now the Syrians are removing their mask and proving once again that their concern for attaining a homeland for the Palestinians in Eretz Yisra'el is nothing but hypocrisy, and that they never abandoned their dream of retrieving Eretz Yisra'el within the boundaries of "greater Syria." They have not given up on this. For the Syrians, an independent Palestine or a homeland for the Palestinian people does not exist. For them Palestine is nothing but the southern tip of "greater Syria."

Question: Why, then, are the Syrians not continuing to present, outwardly, their concern for the Palestinian people who are suffering so badly under the trampling boot of the Zionist conqueror? World public opinion would buy such propaganda lock, stock and barrel?

Answer: The Syrians, who first established Fatah, are no lovers of the PLO. In 1966, 'Arafat sat in the Damascus jail for 40 days. Al-Asad needs a PLO that will dance to his tune, and he evidently believes that with the help of the Soviet Union he will be able to beat Israel militarily. An-Nasir, too, at the time was convinced that he could achieve that, which is why he marched toward the military option. However, Al-Asad is exercising more caution than An-Nasir. He is smarter than An-Nasir and therefore more dangerous.

Labor Party Opposes Delay in Redeployment
TA071357 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Text] The Labor Party opposes any further delay in the IDF's redeployment in Lebanon. The Labor Party's reaction team has said that the withdrawal of our forces from the valleys of Lebanon must be speeded up once all the possible security arrangements are made.

The Labor Party thinks that the redeployment should take between 2 to 3 months, as any additional delay only exposes our forces to unnecessary attacks, and makes the burden on the reserves and on the economy even heavier.

Begin U.S. Visit Said To Be 'In Doubt'
TA080737 Jerusalem The Jerusalem Post in English 8 Jul 83 p 1

[Report by Wolf Blitzer, David Landau and Sara Honig]

[Text] Prime Minister Menahem Begin's visit to Washington at the end of this month seems to be in doubt. Reports and rumours in Washington and Jerusalem yesterday suggested that the premier is having second thoughts about whether the visit is advisable at this time.

A source close to begin queried by *The Jerusalem Post* last night said that he "thought" these reports and rumours were without foundation and he "believes" that the visit was still on. He added that "as far as I know" there were no plans to cancel it "for the time being."

It was not clear whether any mention of the scheduled visit was made during the premier's talks with Secretary of State George Shultz and his aides yesterday. Observers noted, though, that Shultz made no specific reference to it in his public remarks to newsmen after the meeting.

A well-placed U.S. source in Washington said yesterday that the visit was likely to be postponed chiefly for reasons of Begin's health. The premier, this source believed, did not want to undertake the heavy strain entailed in a U.S. trip.

But well-placed sources in Israel vigorously denied this. They acknowledged that Begin was not especially anxious to go to Washington at this time — but they said this was not because of any physical weakness but because he wanted to avoid a clash with the President over Israel's planned redeployment in Lebanon in which the U.S. opposes.

A well-informed Washington source said there was a "50-50 chance" that Begin would postpone his visit.

The source cited Begin's health as probably the major consideration if the visit should be postponed. He presumed that Begin would not be capable of undertaking what would no doubt be a hectic schedule in Washington.

Israeli Embassy officials in Washington yesterday said they were still working under the assumption that Begin would come to the U.S. as planned. But they conceded that they had received virtully no reply to any of the questions they recently sent to Jerusalem regarding the prime minister's programme.

YEDI'OT AHARONOT Analyzes Al-Asad Moves, Intent
TA071123 Tel Aviv Yedi'ot Aharonot in Hebrew 7 Jul 83 pp 1,7

[Commentary by political analyst Erol Guiney: "What Did Al-Asad Signal to the United States?"]

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad does not want to remove his forces from Lebanon, but for various reasons is still interested in maintaining a dialogue with the United States. Al-Asad presented Shultz and Cheysson with a detailed analysis of the Israeli-Lebanese accord, and emphasized the points which he regards as being in conflict with the principle of Lebanese sovereignty, and which furthermore — in his opinion — present a danger to Syria's security. His audience, however, got the clear impression that — irrespective of what the argument was — Al-Asad would have found some reason not to pull his army out of Lebanon.

With respect to the dialogue with the United States — although it will not be initiated before September — it could raise Al-Asad's prestige within the Arab world, result in a measure of suspicion between Israel and the United States, and grant Syria a means of extortion vis-a-vis Moscow since it will be fairly obvious to the Soviets that Damascus is not their lackey and is certainly not dependent exclusively on Soviet favors.

In order for that dialogue to become feasible and in order to preclude any further complications, however, it appears as though Hafiz al-Asad has not told the Americans that his forces would not try to capture all the areas that Israel may evacuate in Lebanon. Certainly we will have to see it in reality, because it is very difficult to believe Syrian promises of this kind. After all, Al-Asad is perfectly capable of employing non-Syrian elements to carry out his mission in lieu of using his own units in Lebanon, and taking control of areas from which the IDF will withdraw.

Arens Bars Tunisia Trip for 'Arafat Supporters
TA080735 Jerusalem The Jerusalem Post in English 8 Jul 83 pp 1,2

[Report by David Richardson]

[Text] Defence Minister Moshe Arens last week turned down a request from a group of 40 leading Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza to travel to Tunisia. The group wished to convey the support of the local population for PLO chairman Yasir 'Arafat and urge him to reopen negotiations with King Husayn of Jordan on a peaceful solution of the Middle East conflict.

The request, made on an individual basis, was presented to the Defence Ministry by local Israeli officials in the West Bank and Gaza, Israeli and Arab sources confirmed yesterday. Arens

promptly vetoed the idea on the grounds of military-government policy that considers any contact with the PLO an offense.

Among those who were part of the delegation were the deposed former mayor of Gaza, Rashad Ash-Shawwa, and the former mayor of Nablus, Hikmat al-Masri. Others included prominent professionals and other mayors in the West Bank and Gaza District, and a number of young academics who have become increasingly vocal in their support of a negotiated settlement with Israel in the past 18 months.

Ash-Shawwa said yesterday that the purpose of the mission would have been to assure 'Arafat of the support of Palestinians in the territories. A prominent West Banker, who was also part of the group but insisted on anonymity, said last night that the intention was also to urge 'Arafat "to cooperate with the people in the territories and with Jordan to bring about a peaceful solution."

Arens Comments on Incidents With Egypt

TA071013 Tel Aviv Davar in Hebrew 7 Jul 83 p 2

[Report by Negev correspondent Amir Rosenblitt]

[Text] The gravity of the repeated penetrations across the international Israeli-Egyptian border has been raised throughout the meetings held with senior Egyptian Army representatives as well as with the commander of the MFO since April 1982.

This was written by Defense Minister Prof Moshe Arens to MK Uri Sabag (Alignment) following his letter, sent about 2 weeks ago, in which he raised the problem of "the deterioration along the Israeli-Egyptian border," as he called it, and suggested recognizing the Negev plateau settlements as frontier settlements at once. The minister also said in his reply that the Egyptians have promised to increase the alert level of their police units along the border and employ additional measures to prevent these infiltrations. The MFO helps — by request of both parties — by adding observations, patrols, and ambushes to its permanent deployment along the border. The defense minister added that the IDF liaison units with the Egyptian Army and the MFO report to the Egyptian liaison and the MFO liaison daily on infiltration cases.

According to Professor Arens, since the IDF redeployed along the international border there have been four incidents in which mines were planted, two of which occurred this June in the Nizzana area. Earlier a booby-trapped car was discovered and two bombs smuggled from Egypt and planted near the border fence were also found. Two Bedouins were killed in one of the mining incidents, and two others were wounded.

At a news conference he convened not long ago, the commander of the southern command, Major General Hayim Erez, said that in view of the terrorist incidents that have occurred in the past 12 months as a result of terrorist infiltrations over the Egyptian border, the routine IDF security activity has been stepped up, and it conducts daily searches.

Lebanese Druze Reportedly Carrying Soviet Arms

TA080706 Jerusalem The Jerusalem Post in English 8 Jul 83 p 2

[Text] Metulla — Druze fighters of Walid Junblatt's Socialist Party for the first time yesterday showed Israeli journalists their heavy arms, including self-propelled cannons and Katyusha rocket launchers. They said the arms are from the Soviet Union.

They said they will fight the Lebanese Army if it tries to deploy in the Ash-Shuf mountains without an agreement with the Druze. They said they know that once the Israel Defence Forces leave the Ash-Shuf and the Lebanese Army takes up positions in the area, Christian Phalangists will also come in. The IDF recently imposed severe restrictions on Phalange movement in and around Druze villages in the area, following renewed attempts by Phalangists to attack the Druze.

On Wednesday night two soldiers in Major Sa'd Haddad's forces and a Lebanese civilian were wounded when an explosive charge went off near Sidon.

Ne'eman Urges Harsh Measures in Territories

TA071512 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Text] Minister Yuval Ne'eman today urged the defense establishment to take the harshest measures against the wave of terror in Judaea and Samaria. In his appeal, Ne'eman says that the wave of terror in Hebron is the result of the permissiveness pervading the Arab population since strict restrictions were imposed on the IDF soldiers.

Minister Ne'eman goes on to say it is small wonder that Arab inhabitants dare to attack a soldier, because they realize that soldiers hesitate to open fire for fear of being courtmartialed.

Hebron in Turmoil After Murder of Student

Youth Stabbed To Death

TA071511 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Text] The Yeshiva student who was stabbed in the Hebron market has died of his wounds.

Regarding the circumstances of the stabbing, it has been reported that three Arabs driving in a car pulled over near the Yeshiva student, who was apparently waiting for a car to take him to Qiryat Arba'. The three men attacked him, stabbed him, took his gun, and fled.

The settlers' security personnel, who saw the incident, chased the car and opened fire. The attackers returned the fire. At that time, the place was crowded. It is not yet clear how many Arabs were hit.

No Arab Casualties Reported

TA071636 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Excerpts] Our correspondent Shalom Oren reports that contrary to earlier reports, there are no casualties among the Arabs who were in the Hebron market during the exchanges of fire in which a yeshiva student was killed.

During a tour of the site, Commander of the Central Command Major General Ori Or told our correspondent that the argument of Qiryat Arba' inhabitants, that the murder was the result of the security personnel's soft-handed policy, was not true. He pointed out that when two peoples living in the same area are in conflict, such incidents are to be expected. He noted that the security forces would make every effort to apprehend the murderers. Except for one instance, the culprits in such kinds of incidents have always been apprehended to date, Maj Gen Or observed.

Ministers Yosef Burg and Yuval Ne'eman will raise the subject in the upcoming Cabinet session.

MK Pinhas Goldstein of the Likud suggests that an urgent debate be held by the Knesset plenum. According to him, only a stiff policy will guarantee tranquil relations between Jews and Arabs in Judaea and Samaria.

Officials Face Hostile Greeting

TA071820 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Text] The chief of staff and the defense minister visited Hebron this afternoon. Qiryat Arba' and Hebron residents received them with an angry demonstration. Our correspondent Shalom Oren reports that they prevented the chief of staff from approaching the scene of the murder, and at the end of the visit Lieutenant General Moshe Levi was forced to leave town by an indirect route.

Earlier, he told our correspondent that the murder was a grave deed, and that the IDF was making preparations to prevent such incidents.

Hebron Market Set Ablaze

TA071907 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Excerpt] Qiryat Arba' inhabitants set the Hebron market on fire this evening. Our correspondent Shalom Oren reports that some 150 Qiryat Arba' inhabitants gathered not far from the site of the murder of Aharon Gross [yeshiva student murdered earlier today] on the eve of his funeral. Tempers flared when somebody set a stand and some cases on fire. Other stands were later set on fire and a big blaze erupted in the market.

There are many soldiers and policemen on the site, since a curfew has been imposed on the market area. Angry settlers also tried to assault two Voice of Israel correspondents. Soldiers rushed to their rescue.

Mayor Deposed; Officials Dismissed

TA080529 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 8 Jul 83

[Excerpts] The commander of the Central Command has deposed the Hebron mayor, Mustafa 'Abd an-Nabi an-Natshah, and the members of the municipal council. The IDF spokesman has released an announcement stating that a series of hostile acts and disturbances have occurred lately in Hebron and yesterday they culminated in the murder of Aharon Gross. The IDF believes that the mayor and municipal members contributed to this — through their declarations and deeds — by encouraging these terrorist acts and the disturbances. They also boycotted the Civilian Administration, and during their term administrative irregularities were recorded and criminal offenses were committed.

The deposed mayor rejected the administration's charges that he had incited any disturbances, saying that the Hebron residents only reacted to violence by Jewish settlers. He expressed his regret that the authorities openly support settlers who break the law. He mentioned that although the settlers too are violent, nevertheless nobody dismisses their local council.

At the time of the murder, at noon yesterday, there were many soldiers in the area of the murder, near the Hebron market. They rushed to Aharon Gross who lay bleeding but did not treat him since they believed he was an Arab. Only afterward, Arab inhabitants took Gross to the ('Alyah) hospital. From there the body was taken to one of the Hebron houses since it was believed he was a member of one of the local families. When they learned the dead boy was Jewish, they informed the military authorities about this.

Aharon Gross, who was murdered in Hebron, was buried on Olive Mount in Jerusalem at midnight last night. The chief rabbis eulogized him and Minister Yuval Ne'eman spoke on behalf of the government. Our correspondent notes that thousands followed the military command car which transported the coffin, including numerous inhabitants from Judaea and Samaria and Yeshiva students.

Civilian Replaces Deposed Mayor

TA080723 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0700 GMT 8 Jul 83

[Text] An Israeli civilian who serves as a staff officer in the Civilian Administration in the territories has been appointed to fill in for Hebron Mayor Mustafa 'Abd an-Nabi an-Natshah who was deposed last night following the murder of yeshiva student

Aharon Gross. An-Natshah himself had been appointed at the time to replace Mayor Fahd al-Qawasimi after the latter had been deported.

Our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal reports that an IDF debriefing indicated that at the time of the assassination attempt against Aharon Gross there were no soldiers at the site. Gross went through the market accompanied by two of his friends. After he was stabbed his friends left him and began chasing the attackers. In the course of the pursuit and the evacuation of the wounded student two local Arab residents were wounded.

IDF sources stressed that soldiers were not at all involved in the faulty handling of evacuating Gross after he was stabbed. According to the sources it should be assumed that such a claim by Hebron residents is libelous. They noted that Yeshiva students were present at the site during the evacuation and it was they who were responsible for the faulty handling.

A curfew was imposed on the murder site in Hebron and therefore the Muslims' Friday prayers in the Makhpelah cave will not be said today. Last night several Israelis were detained on suspicion of participating in the disturbances in the market in the course of which stands and boxes were put on fire.

UN Committee Issues Report on Territories

TA080636 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 8 Jul 83

[Text] An experts committee set up by the UN General Assembly to report to it on the deterioration in the living conditions of the inhabitants of the territories checked matters and discovered that, on the contrary, the economic situation has improved, the incomes have increased and medical treatment is adequate.

Nevertheless, the writers of the report complain about the burden of taxes in the territories, about deterioration in agriculture due to land expropriations and about damage caused to industry due a shortage of capital.

Members from Sri Lanka, Norway, and the United States made up the committee. Israel did not allow them entry into the territories but they spoke with government officials in Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, and Syria as well as UN and PLO representatives.

West Bank Settlements To Increase During Summer

TA071150 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1045 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Text] Nabulus 7 Jul (ITIM) — The building of 7,000 housing units in existing and new settlements in Judaea and Samaria wascompleted recently and the process of inhabiting them will be accelerated during the summer months. The units will be given to families from around the country and to new immigrant families, especially religious families from England and the United States.

The ITIM correspondent in Judaea and Samaria reports that the biggest housing drive would be in the town of 'Immanu'el on the Qalqilyah-Nabulus road in the center of Samaria, which will serve the housing needs of 800 families as early as this summer.

Hundreds of other units will be populated in Efrat, Ma'ale new settlements is also planned, mainly in Samaria.

It was revealed that the number of Jewish residents in Judaea and Samaria has now reached 30,000 and it is hoped that it will reach about 40,000 by the end of the summer.

From the settling department in the Zionist Organization it was area since most of the families are on holiday and they prefer to settle during this season. It was also reported that scores of organized nuclei and hundreds of families are registered for living in settlements in Judaea and Samaria.

Land Purchases Reportedly Up

TA071111 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Text] A wave of land purchases has been reported in Judaea and Samaria. Our correspondent Shalom Oren reports that recently some 3,500 buyers canceled the land purchases they transacted in Judaea and Samaria, but over the last few days all the plots of land involved were repurchased, and among the buyers are also many people living overseas. Our correspondent points out that most of the deals do not involve immediate construction work, but are purchased as an investment. This falls in line with the policy that the Agriculture Ministry seems to be advocating, to urge people to invest in land rather than to build on it.

Our correspondent says that the land reservoirs the private entrepreneurs had were almost completely sold, and an additional surplus will be announced in the next few days.

Mengistu Sends Messages on Chad, W. Sahara
LD071625 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic
0900 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Excerpt] Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam, current chairman of the OAU, has sent a message to the leaders of Morocco, Senegal, Guinea, and Nigeria on the issues of Chad and the Western Sahara. Comrade Goshu Wolde, foreign minister and [COPWE] Central Committee member, left for Rabat this morning to deliver the message from Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and of COPWE, commander in chief of the Revolutionary Army, and current chairman of the OAU. The five-man delegation includes the OAU acting secretary general.

Comrade Goshu Wolde said in a statement prior to departure that he will discuss with the four leaders the current chairman's views and efforts on ways of contai ing the Chad issue, which is causing concern, and on possible solutions. He will also discuss the implementation of the 19th OAU summit resolutions on the Western Sahara issue.

The delegation's discussions will center on the issue of the Western Sahara, and will urge the two sides to enter into a direct dialogue in accordance with the OAU decision. They will also center on a referendum through which the people of the SDAR can achieve self-determination.

In Morocco the delegation will discuss relations between the two parties, their talks, and a cease-fire with King Hassan and relevant authorities of the country.

Comrade Goshu Wolde said that the Chad problem cannot be solved through bloodshed, only by peaceful means. In view of this,the delegation will hold discussions with the leaders of the countries to which they are delivering the messages in order to find ways of helping the meeting of the OAU Bureau members, due to meet in Addis Ababa on 15 July, to discuss the Chad issue.

LIBYA

JANA Urges Rebellions Against Pro-U.S. Leaders

LD071057 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0740 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Text] Tripoli, 7 Jul (JANA) — The American Rapid Deployment Force is due to carry out more military terrorist maneuvers in the Arab region and East Africa late next month. More than 7,000 U.S. officers and men will be taking part in these maneuvers to test their fighting capability in both regions. These forces will conduct naval maneuvers in Egypt and amphibious landings in Somalia. They will also conduct [word indistinct] against those whom the U.S. Administration has described as guerrillas in Sudan, and mock air raids in the Sultanate of Oman.

These fresh maneuvers by the Rapid Deployment Force are of an aggressive nature and involve strategic expansionist objectives planned by the Pentagon, which has charged the hireling regimes in Egypt, Sudan, Somalia, and Oman with participating in them, now that these regimes have completely surrendered and joined the bandwagon of blind subservience to America. The provocative terrorist maneuvers by the Rapid Deployment Force in Egypt, Sudan Somalia, and Oman constitute a direct threat to the freedom of peoples in the Arab homeland and Africa, and it is a dirty task these regimes have accepted to undertake, as a token of their alliance with America and to prove the extent of their loyalty to imperialism and Zionism.

These regimes have openly and publicly joined the conspiratory American schemes and mobilized themselves to be a bridge for the American forces. But the people of Egypt and the peoples of Sudan, Somalia, and Oman will not accept such collusions and will not forgive the traitorous heads of these regimes, who have permitted the American invasion forces to enter the Arab land and use it as a springboard for aggression against the peoples who reject American domination.

We believe that national duty makes it imperative for the free and noble men to revolt against these regimes and topple them. It would be an infamy if such regimes continue in power, practicing treason, and believing in subservience and loyalty to America, which is leading the new crusade against the Arab homeland and Africa. It would be a disgrace, too, if these regimes were to continue to open up Arab lands to the American and Zionist forces under the pretext of training and improving fighting capability.

The collusion of Husni Mubarak, Sultan Qabus, sidekicks Numayri and Siad Barre and their open siding with America mean only that these regimes are plotting against their own peoples and defrauding the correct pan-Arab positions. We would never believe that our people in Egypt, in Somalia, in Oman, and in Sudan would accept the unconvincing pretexts put forward by those plotting heads of state.

America is trying to deceive public opinion and is disregarding the feelings of the Arab people. It is using these impotent regimes as a springboard to realize its aggressive designs. For how can one believe that the aim of these maneuvers is training? American troops can well train in American territory, not in Arab territory, and an American soldier can acquire fighting capability on American land not on Arab land. But the Reagan administration and the hireling regimes persist in their tricks and false pretense of [word indistinct], concealing their conspiracies and involvement in war and invasion, and in spreading fear with utmost insolence.

The Rapid Deployment Force's maneuvers on the territories of Egypt, Sudan, Somalia, and Oman are directly linked with the present events in Lebanon, the Gulf, and Chad, and there is no way of camouflaging the aggressive designs hatched by the U.S. Administration and its unbridled urge to intervene in order to provoke destabilization and perpetrate aggression against the progressive states in the Arab homeland and Africa through its conspiratorial hirelings.

Out of our pan-Arab awareness we launch an appeal to all free and noble men, to the noble students, workers, peasants, soldiers, and officers in Egypt, Sudan, Somalia, and Oman to let the volcanos of wrath and discontent explode, to rebel against these contemptible and traitorous hirelings, and to lead the higher jihad for dignity, freedom, and honor. They will find shelter and sanctuary in all the Arab arenas exploding with the popular nationalist struggle.

Tripoli Condemns Habre Decision on OAU Committee

NC080842 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 8 Jul 83

[Text] Hissein Habre has rejected the dispatch of an OAU committee to investigate the alleged Libyan presence in Chad. Habre informed current OAU Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam that he refuses to receive the committee. Proceeding from his responsibilities and [words indistinct] of these responsibilities, the OAU chairman (?formed) this committee after the Jamahiriyah had officially requested Chairman Mengistu to form an OAU committee to (?dispatch) to Chad and ascertain that no Libyan soldiers are present in Chadian territory.

Hissein Habre's rejection of the OAU decision confirms that Hissein Habre's claims and allegations about an alleged Libyan interference in Chad's affairs are mere lies. It proves that Habre is a liar, that he practices (?deception) and trickery, and that he uses subterfuge, excuses, and pretexts to request more foreign forces and to obtain more military reinforcements from the United States, France, Egypt, Zaire, Sudan, and other countries, thus guaranteeing the (?internationalization) of the conflict in Chad.

At the same time, his rejection of this committee is regarded as a grave insult to the OAU on which no silence can be observed. This is a deceptive and anomalous stand that reveals the extent of this rebel's reliance on the (?rotten) methods of lying and intrigue. We have an unlimited confidence in the OAU and are reassured about the soundness of the measure that OAU Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam has adopted. We emphasize our stand on the need to implement the OAU decision to expose the reality of the rebel clique in Ndjamena and its collusive role with imperialism and U.S. agents, because we have full confidence in the credibility of our stands, through which we con-

firmed that we are neutral and that we have not interfered in Chad's internal affairs. However, we will abandon this neutrality in the event other parties interfere in Chad's affairs.

By rejecting the dictates of the African duty, Hissein Habre's stands have lost all credibility, and he has frankly admitted that his allegations against Libya are part of the lies by imperialism and reaction in order to harm Libya's stands. We wonder how Habre can brag before public opinion that he derives his legitimacy from the OAU when he loudly declared his rejection of the OAU's decision. Rebel Habre has definitely proven that he is lying and deceiving and is trying to foist on us stands that are not ours. By doing so, he is confirming to the OAU and all the other parties that the conflict in Chad is an internal one, that President Goukouni is legitimately trying to regain power, and that the National Liberation Army of the national unity government is alone fighting and entering the battlefields against Hissein Habre's rebel forces. He also confirms that there is no Libyan interference in Chad and that the only interference in Chad has been the military interference which Zaire, France, Sudan, Egypt, and the Ivory Coast have carried out with the encouragement and support of the United States.

JANA Urges France To Stay out of Chadian Conflict

LD071734 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1400 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Text] Tripoli, 7 Jul (JANA) — JANA's political editor states: Judging by the course of events in Chad, the American Administration has decided to internationalize the local conflict which is going on at this moment between the forces of the lawful government led by Goukouni Oueddei and the forces of the rebel defense minister Hissein Habre. To achieve this goal and in order to destabilize security in the region, the American Administration has driven its local agents, such as the regime of Husni Mubarak who is employed at the American State Department, and the regime of his lackey in Khartoum, and the reactionary regime in Kinshasa to become directly involved in the conflict either by sending arms and instructors or forces and planes as Mobutu has done.

Through the so-called pressure being exerted on France by African regimes, such as the Ivory Coast, to send French forces to the Chadian hell — otherwise these regimes will resort to the American umbrella instead of the French umbrella for protection: the French umbrella which the U.S. Administration wants to portray as incapable in order to inherit its influence in French-speaking Africa — the U.S. Administration is trying to involve the French Government directly and make it enter the arena of this deadly conflict.

The political editor adds: France has erred by sending arms to the rebellious regime in Ndjamena and has turned the logic of legitimacy in Africa upside down. When a minister rebels against his government, would it be right to support his mutiny?

But America wants France to become further involved by sending troops to Chad so if they are killed or taken prisoner — which is a strong and existing probability — France would be exposed, its position would be difficult, and the American Administration would be the only one to benefit from this situation.

The political editor states: We do not wish for this conflict to be internationalized. We wish the Chadians to be left alone to solve their problems by themselves. Libya, which has proclaimed its neutrality in this internal conflict, wants France to use wisdom and stop sending arms to Chad so that it will not be accused of pouring fuel on the fire or of practicing an imperialist policy in Africa. We want France to preserve the picture that the statements by the socialists are trying to portray — the picture of a France that supports the logic of freedom and does not interfere in the affairs of others; a France that has learned the lessons of the past when Giscard d'Estaing used to interfere directly or indirectly into the affairs of others and smeared the honor of France.

JANA: Chad's Goukouni Issues Warning to Sudan

LD071022 Tripoli JANA in English 0816 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Text] Paris, Ramadan 27, July 7, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Bardai Radio said the head of the interim Chadian government of national unity Goukouni Oueddei sent a letter to hireling Numayri warning him against interference in Chad's domestic affairs and attempts to support renegade Habre by supplying him with arms and recruiting some hireling elements and agents.

Oueddei said any such action by Numayri will be countered by allowing Sudanese revolutionary forces to move against his regime from Chadian territory. He said Numayri will pay a high price for any such attempts.

Goukouni Government Communique Cited on OAU Forces

LD071837 Tripoli JANA in English 1622 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Text] Bardai, Ramadan 27, July 7, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Goukouni Oueddei's interim Chadian government of national unity said the African regimes that have supported the dispatch of the so-called African peace-keeping forces are striving to tear Chad apart and impose the fascist renegade forces on the country.

In a communique broadcast by Radio Bardai today, the interim government said the African force that had been earlier sent to Chad to maintain the county's security and sovereignty and help the Chadian Government of National Unity to establish a unified national army, betrayed the mission for which it was sent, turned against the forces of the legitimate national government, implemented the French-American conspiracy and betrayed the Chadian people that had placed their entire trust in them.

The interim government's communique said Chadian people will not be stabbed in the back by an African or any other forces and know how to gain their freedom and liberate their land.

The statement affirmed the government's readiness to receive any O.A.U. investigation committee in Faya-Largeau to look into the false allegations over the presence of Libyan forces in Chad fighting alongside the National Liberation Army.

JANA: Egypt Plans To Enter Iraqi War Against Iran

LD061322 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0820 GMT 6 Jul 83

[Excerpts] Tripoli, 6 Jul (JANA) — Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi prime minsiter and foreign minister, yesterday ended his visit to Egypt, where he concluded a number of agreements with the Husni Mubarak regime. These include the widening of the Egyptian regime's participation in the Iraqi war against Iran, work for the resumption of diplomatic relations between the two countries, and coordination of the two regime's stands within the framework of the Stable David accords.

The JANA political editor has commented on the Egyptian-Iraqi meeting and its grave consequences, saying that the implementation of the results of the dialogue between the countries will undermine all ethical norms; violate without conscience the agreements and resolutions formulated by the Arab nation in Baghdad; and intentionally, defiantly, and flagrantly belittle the resolutions that branded traitor As-Sadat with the gravest sin and led to the severance of all ties and contacts with him.

What is graver still is that the Egyptian-Iraqi meeting falls within the framework of precise calculations prepared in advance by the imperialist circles to achieve one result: the Egyptian regime's entering, in an open, official manner, the war on Iraq's side against the Islamic revolution in Iran. The Egyptian Army is now on a state of maximum alert for fighting battles on behalf of the United States against the Muslim Iranian people and for creating the maximum possible tension and panic within the Arab Gulf region.

Furthermore, by meeting with the regime of Husni Mubarak and reaching agreement with it on participating in the war and on escalating the military hysteria in the region, the At-Tikriti [Saddam Husayn] regime has lost all vestiges of respect and all prestige and submissively chose a humiliating disgraceful stance that sponsors the Stable David accords and that acts under U.S. agentry. The At-Tikriti regime has flouted the Arab summit conference held in its territory and transformed its resolutions and recommendations into mere ink on paper.

Pan-Arab duty demands the boycott of this bloody regime and the withholding of all respect from it. Indeed, it should not be invited to attend any Arab summit conference in the future because it has abandoned all commitment and will and has submissively fallen into the morass of treason and linkage with the Israelis.

Husni Mubarak has proven himself to be no more than an executive in the U.S. Foreign Service. Egypt has now become an American colony and the Egyptian regime has entered the war on Iraq's side in order to transform the war into an international one that would burn everything in its path.

It is the duty of us all — and the duty of honorable free men of Egypt: students, workers, peasants, intelligentsia, soldiers, and officers — to rise to the level of the grave responsibility imposed by the requisites of the decisive battle of deliverance and to declare loudly their strong mutiny against this impotent regime that is steered by the United States, which has turned it into a toy and a cheap tool for the implementation of sinister objectives and plots against our glorious Arab nation.

Husni Mubarak is a new As-Sadat. He is the sinister tool for committing another sin of the great sins. He no longer can be trusted. He has lost all elements of legitimacy. He rules the Egyptian people, the free Egyptian people, who have offered the most precious sacrifices for the sake of their nation.

In view of this, pan-Arab duty, responsibility, and trust demand that the great Egyptian people with their renewing capabilities rush to topple this regime, which has ignored its present and its past and thinks nothing about its future and destiny. It is the agent regime that is starving the great Egyptian people.

We remind the honorable Egyptian officers and men, whom the Husni Mubarak regime will throw into the furnace of the war against the Iranian Muslim people, of the lessons of history. Let them remember well with us the prominent story in our contemporary history, in which 'Abd as-Salam 'Arif played the main role: He sent an Iraqi division to help Jordan, but the soldiers and NCO's of the division, motivated by pan-Arab convictions and honorable stands of struggle, carried out their duty and toppled the bloody regime in Baghdad and rid the fraternal Iraqi people of the corrupt ruler and traitor agents.

MOROCCO

Communist Paper Lauds Rapprochement With Libya

LD071418 Rabat MAP in English 1259 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Text] Rabat, July 7, (MAP), — "It is not out of selfish motives that Morocco and Libya have made it up between them.

This reconciliation was a necessity called for by the two countries' peoples and applauded by all Arab bretherns," wrote on Thursday *Al-Bayane* daily, mouthpiece in French of the Party of Progress and Socialism (communist).

Underlining "the astonishment" of Western press commentators who try to "understand the deep meaning of this spectacular rapprochement", the daily pointed out that there is a reality that Western media have not managed to understand: that of Arab unitary feelings which lead Arabs to clear the atmosphere, resume relations, and join efforts for the defense of common rights and interests.

"Libya", added the daily, "has finally understood that neither time nor its strong and unlimited support to the mercenaries managed to weaken the Moroccan people's patriotic unity and Morocco's determination to tirelessly defend its national sovereignty and territorial integrity".

Morocco on its part proposed a formulae (the organizing of a referendum) that will enable everyone to realize the justice of its cause and the attachment of the Sahara populations to their mother land, Morocco, said *Al-Bayane*, before adding that the Moroccan-Libyan rapprochement has become a necessity given the serious situation prevailing in the Arab world, a divided and weakened world facing the imperialist-Zionist manoeuvers.

The daily then stated that all Arab bretherns wish that Morocco and Libya would really establish a mutually advantageous cooperation that will undoubtedly serve the interests of the whole Arab nation.

SUDAN

Chadian Envoys Convey Message to Numayri

JN071446 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1430 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Text] Khartoum, 7 Jul (SUNA) — First Vice President Major General 'Umar Muhammad at-Tayyib has received a written message for President Numayri from Chadian President Hissein Habre concerning the latest developments in Chad. The first vice president received the message during his meeting today with Mahamat Nouri, member of the Chadian Revolution Command Council, and Adoum Moussa Seif, Chadian minister of animal and water resources.

Chadian envoys Nouri and Seif arrived in Khartoum this morning and left at noon today for Cairo on a similar mission.

WESTERN SAHARA

SDAR's Hakim on Need for Direct Talks

PM071123 Paris Le Monde in French 29 Jun 83 p 3

[Interview with SDAR "Foreign Minister" Brahim Hakim by Paul Balta in Paris on 27 June]

[Text] "The resolution on the West Sahara adopted by the OAU in Addis Ababa, compared with the Nairobi summit resolution, contains three new points which satisfy us," "Saharan Foreign Minister" Brahim Hakim told us during an interview which he granted us on Monday, 27 June, before leaving Paris for Addis Ababa. These three points are "direct negotiations" between the warring sides, "the naming of the parties to the conflict, namely, Morocco and the Polisario," and "the negotiation of a cease-fire and the methods of holding the referendum on self-determination."

Mr Hakim stressed two other points which he regards as equally important: whereas Nairobi gave carte blanche to the committee to implement the resolutions, that is no longer the case since "it must work in cooperation with the parties to the conflict, which must start by opening direct negotiations in keeping with Article No 1." He also noted that the article which will be at the center of the discussions is the one which specifies that the referendum should be organized "without administrative or military constraint," which, according to him, means that the Moroccan officials and soldiers must be withdrawn from the West Sahara, whereas Rabat obviously maintains the reverse.

Furthermore the "minister" thinks that the committee for implementing the resolutions ought to meet in Addis Ababa around 20 July, which presupposes that initial direct negotiations would take place before that date.

Mr Hakim specified that he was carrying a message from Mr Mohamed Abdelaziz, secretary general of the Polisario and president of the SDAR, to Colonel Mengistu, current OAU chairman, on the method of "achieving a political solution on the basis of the OAU resolution and respecting the Saharan people's right to self-determination and independence."

Our interlocutor then maintained that the Polisario wanted to promote a negotiated solution by observing a relatively calm period in the field, but that it has taken advantage of that to strengthen itself, so that it has "a formidable firepower" which it is holding in reserve should the negotiations not succeed. However, he refused to say whether the Saharans have the surface-to-surface missiles, with a range of 60-80 km, which General Dlimi reared in the past because of the efficacy against the "wall" protecting the El Aioun-Smara-Boucraa useful triangle.

However, Mr Hakim confirmed — and he repeated this twice during a press conference: "If an agreement is not reached with Morocco by 31 December, the military and diplomatic situation will be complicated on a scale that will be difficult to assess. If Hassan II wants to gamble on disaster, we will go along with him. We will not maintain the status quo forever."

Further Hakim Remarks

NC021516 Paris AFP in English 1425 GMT 2 Jul 83

[Text] Addis Ababa, July 2 (AFP) — The Polisario Front would regard a meeting of the Organization of African Unity's "implementation committee" on Western Sahara as "premature" if it was held before direct negotiations opened between the front and Morocco, a top Polisario official said here today.

Ibrahim Hakim, foreign minister of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic (SDAR), the government of Western Sahara set up by the Polisario, said the order of priorities specified in last month's OAU resolution on the question called for direct negotiations between the front and Morocco first.

The resolution urged the parties to the conflict over the former Spanish colony to undertake direct negotiations with a view to bringing about a ceasefire to create the necessary condition for a peaceful and fair referendum for self-determination for Saharans.

The Polisario Front and Morocco have been engaged in a bitter struggle for control of the Western Sahara since Spain withdrew from the territory in 1975.

The June OAU summit resolution preceded a directive from the summit to a previously-established implementation committee to continue to work out modalities for implementation of the ceasefire and the conduct of the referendum.

The committee was to meet "as soon as possible", with no specific date suggested, but some sources here say it could take place during the third week of this month.

Mr Hakim said that apart from the resolution's provisions themselves, realism dictated that the parties to the conflict begin direct talks first if a lasting solution to the problem was to be found. He recalled that the committee set up by the 19th OAU summit was the fifth named to tackle the issue.

The foreign minister confirmed that secret talks had been held on a bilateral basis between Polisario and Moroccan officials three months ago and said that Morocco had now no cause not to resume those talks in an OAU framework.

Mr Hakim warned Rabat that it would face the isolation and condemnation of African states if it failed to carry out the terms of the latest resolution.

Asked how Morocco was to be brought to the negotiating table, the minister said it was not [as received] up to the OAU chairman, Ethiopian leader Mengistu Haile Mariam, and the OAU secretariat to get Rabat to act.

In what seemed to be a reference to previous Moroccan intransigence, he said that he hoped that the OAU would have learnt its lessons from the causes of past failures of its decisions on Western Sahara.

Mr Hakim also repeated his warning that unless Rabat seized this opportunity to seek a peaceful solution to the conflict, the issue would continue to have grave consequences for Africa.

The OAU had been deeply split ever since the SDAR's admission to the body in February last year and even the total collapse of the organization had been feared until the rift was healed last month.

Mr Hakim was speaking after a meeting here with Ethiopian Foreign Minister Goshu Wolde and the OAU's interim secretary-general Peter Onu. He said he handed Mr Goshu a message from Polisario leader Mohamad Abdelaziz for Lieutenant-Colonel Mengistu.

The minister was to leave here later today for Dar es Salaam.

Native Movement Rejects OAU Resolution on Sahara
LD021336 Rabat MAP in English 1234 GMT 2 Jul 83

[Text] Laayoune, July 2 (MAP) — The Movement of the Natives of the Sahara Formerly Under Spanish Rule (AOSARIO) has rejected the resolution on the Moroccan Sahara that was recently adopted by the 19th summit of the Organization of African Unity in Addis Ababa.

In a message to foreign ministers of the OAU member countries, the AOSARIO pointed out that the resolution is null and void as it does not deal with the real dispute the OAU is called to settle and as it only aims to temporarily settle the ideological differences dividing the African Continent.

The message added that the AOSARIO also denounces the resolution because it does not refer to previous OAU summits (those of Freetown and Nairobi) which represent a solem and definite commitment of African heads of state towards the Sahara cause.

The resolution, added the message also reflects the biased stance of some African officials as well as their tendency to use methods that defy all logic and overlook lasting and effective proceedings such as a census operation, an authentication of the so-called refugees of Tindouf, and the repatriation of the mercenaries and false refugees.

"Besides", added the message, "the fact that the Addis Ababa OAU summit had allowed foreigners to our region, namely Mauritanians, southern Algerians and Moroccan opponents, to speak on our behalf, constitutes a serious precedent, because by this act subversion was institutionalized and the necessary conditions to ensure the success of the debates were removed".

ETHIOPIA

Text of Protest Against U.S. Maneuvers

AB071305 Dakar PANA in English 1254 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Text] Addis Ababa, 7 Jul (ENA/PANA) — Ethiopia has strongly denounced the projected United States military exercises in its immediate vicinity.

This was contained in a press release issued yesterday by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in connection with the announcement by Washington that the U.S. is about to stage aggressive exercises in the Middle East and east Africa, and in particular in Egypt, Sudan, Oman and Somalia.

The press release stated that the aggressive exercises involving thousands of troops and enormous military hardware is "a calculated move to encourage some towards adventurism while, at the same time, threatening and intimidating others."

Ethiopia, said the press release, will continue to raise its voice and strongly condemn all forms of international gangsterism in the interest of peace, cooperation and mutual understanding with all countries, especially its neighbors.

"Since the latest announcement of military exercise comes immediately after the conclusion of an extended visit by Somalia's defense minister to the U.S. and other Western countries, the military manoeuvres already staged and the one being planned in Somalia have a direct bearing on Ethiopia's security," said the press release.

The press release reiterated Ethiopia's well-known stand that it would not slacken its effort from expressing deep concern with the alarm about the growing grave situation created by imperialist quarters.

Following is the full text of the press release:

"It has just been announced in Washington that the U.S. is about to stage aggressive exercises in the Middle East and east Africa, and in particular in Egypt, Sudan, Oman and Somalia, involving thousands of troops and enormous military hardware. Seen in the light of the prevailing situation in this region, particularly the on-going internal conflict in Chad, the timing is not at all accidental. It is undoubtedly a calculated move to encourage some towards adventurism while, at the same time threatening and intimidating others.

"The purported aim of the exercises is to safeguard U.S. long-term 'interests' which are obviously diametrically opposed to those of the independent and sovereign countries of the region. Intent on destabilizing this part of Africa in particular, the aggressive "Rapid Deployment Force" is going berserk with every passing day. Ethiopia has in the past repeatedly expressed concern about such frenzied manoeuvres. This country will continue to raise its voice and strongly condemn all forms of international gangsterism in the interest of peace, cooperation and mutual understanding with all countries, especially its neighbors.

"It is a matter of grave concern that the number of troops being deployed thousands of miles away from U.S. borders is increasing at an alarming pace. Such development and measures as the planned exercises in this region can only heighten and intensify tension among neighbors to the detriment of both regional, as well as world peace, which a major power like the U.S. claims to uphold and defend.

"As the latest military exercises come in the wake of the dramatic developments which have unfolded in the Middle East to the benefit of the principal actors, it seems that the U.S. Administration is bent on pursuing its advantages by all devious means, including the announced manoeuvres.

"Since the latest announcement of military exercises come immediately after the conclusion of an extended visit by Somalia's defense minister to the U.S. and other Western countries, the military manouevres already staged and the one being planned in Somalia have a direct bearing on Ethiopia's security.

"While strongly denouncing and condemning the projected U.S. military exercises in its immediate vicinity, Ethiopia would like to reiterate its well-known stand that it will not slacken its effort from expressing deep concern with and alarm about the growing grave situation created by imperialist quarters.

"At the same time, Ethiopia ardently hopes that the U.S. Administration will reconsider its decision and refrain from actions which jeopardize peace in this region, whose people are engaged in a relentless struggle against disease, poverty and ignorance."

KENYA

Ouko Praises Soviet Support for Third World

EA071339 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Text] The minister for foreign affairs, Dr Robert Ouko, has thanked the Soviet Government for its support to the countries of the Third World at international meetings held to discuss trade matters. Dr Ouko urged the Soviet Union to continue its support so as to reduce the unfavorable trade terms given to the developing countries in the world market. He made the request when he received the first deputy minister for foreign trade of the USSR, Mr Zhuravlev, in his office.

Dr Ouko appealed to the USSR and the United States to spend less time discussing the current levels of armaments, saying that it was sad to note that only two-fifths of mankind spend their time thinking how to feed themselves.

Mr Zhuravlev, who is in the country to sign a trade agreement with Kenya, expressed hope that the trade agreement will help Kenya and USSR to reach appropriate levels acceptable to both parties. The occasion was attended by officials of the foreign and commerce ministries.

SOMALIA

Opposition Radio Reports Loyalist Defections

EA071327 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1800 GMT 6 Jul 83

[Text] One hundred and nine former soldiers of the loyalist forces of the Barre regime have defected to the 9th General Aynanshe Division of the Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia, [DFSS], wing of the Somali opposition forces stationed in central Somalia, at Galdogob, currently administered by the Somali opposition forces.

Reports reaching us from the 9th General Aynanshe Division of the DFSS wing of the Somali opposition forces confirm that the 109 soldiers include officers and NCO's who defected to the DFSS wing of the Somali opposition forces yesterday, fully armed with such weapons as automatic rifles, bazookas, hand grenades and large quantities of ammunition.

In the past few weeks many soldiers from the loyalist troops of the dictator Barre regime have been defecting to bases of the DFSS forces.

UGANDA

President Obote Delivers Budget Speech

EA011058 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1145 GMT 30 Jun 83

[President Milton Obote's budget address to Ugandan Parliament — live]

[Excerpts] Mr Speaker, the government has arrested the situation where only a few short years back a certain category of people were getting richer and richer while millions were concurrently getting poorer and poorer. The policies we have pursued have encouraged investment and production. Government, in doing so, has brought dignity to millions of Ugandans whose toil and sweat have been well rewarded.

Our policies, Mr Speaker, have now opened avenues for millions of Ugandans to acquire higher standards of living. It can be said, Mr Speaker, without fear of any contradiction, that the strategies, policies and measures adopted have met successfully the challenges of recovery, and enabled the country to mount the first series of steps to recovery, and have erected the necessary platform for recovery.

It can also be said that all those could not have been done had there not been overwhelming support from the government by the people.

In March, Mr Speaker, this year when this session of Parliament was opened, I enumerated to the house a number of achievements recorded by the people of Uganda during the last 2 years. In debating this motion, I draw the attention of honourable members to that speech. Sir, the achievements of the last 2 and 1/2 years rested on two important facts. First, the overwhelming support this government enjoys from the people of Uganda, and secondly, the government's total commitment to the policy of government of freedom and human rights.

Mr Speaker, it was on account of those two things that today there is no queuing anywhere in Uganda for any commodity. There is no magendo. [illicit trade] There is no allocation committee at national or district level. There is no corruption in obtaining foreign exchange. There is no crime by importers and manufacturers about foreign exchange.

Mr Speaker, I continue. There is no shortage of transport, both to passengers or transport of goods. There is an increase in production of export crops and there is increasing production of [words indistinct].

Sir, we have reached this level of achievement and recovery also through moderate policies. We have not shouted at anybody either at home or abroad during this past 2 and 1/2 years. We do not intend to shout at anybody in the future. We have extended the hand of friendship to all countries in the world. We have followed the policy of reconciliation, not revenge, and of open and compassionate government. Mr Speaker, to a very large extent we have healed the wounds of the 1970's. [sentence indistinct]

The government is most thankful and grateful to the people of Uganda for all the support received. We are most appreciative that in 2 and 1/2 years Uganda has become peaceful despite provocations by dissident groups. There have been no riots and no debilitating crimes. Instead, Mr Speaker, there has been a determination by the working people of Uganda both on the land and in industry to rise (?and meet) the challenges and contribute to recovery.

To provide farmers with higher net income in real terms I announce that effective tomorrow, 1 July 1983 minimum producer prices will be further increased as follows. [applause] Robusta Kiboko coffee from 50 shillings to 80 shillings per kg; [applause] Cotton from 50 shillings to 60 shillings per kg; Tea from 15 shillings to 25 shillings per kg; [applause] Tobacco from 115 shillings to 150 shillings per kg; [applause] And cocoa from 40 shillings to 80 shillings per kg. [prolonged applause]

Mr Speaker, I also announce that effective 1 July 1983 tea, tobacco and cocoa will be exported at window two exchange rate. [applause]

Mr Speaker, sir, government will continue to operate, during the fiscal year 1983-84, the existing dual exchange rate system commonly known as window one and window two. Sir, in order to increase resources in window two, I will make the following amendments:

Effective tomorrow, 1 July, 1983, all exports other than cotton shall be transferred to window two. Two: All non-oil cash imports shall also be transferred to window one. Servicing of new public and publicly-guaranteed projects will, effective tomorrow 1 July 1983, be transferred to window two rates. [applause]

Mr Speaker, the average weekly sales at window two will be increased from the present $2 million to at least $3 million in the 1983-84 fiscal year.

In order to contain upward pressures on domestic prices, Mr Speaker, a number of measures are proposed, some of which have already been effected. The use of import licences without foreign exchange was abolished at the beginning of this month, June 1983, subject to the following exceptions: goods brought in by importers with authorized external accounts; gifts, donations, personal effects, capital contributions in kind; imports under contract with part or whole payment in foreign exchange and imports under aid- financed projects requiring no foreign exchange. All other import licences will specify that foreign exchange is to be provided by the Bank of Uganda, and no antedated import licences without foreign exchange will be accepted. However, the private sector will be allowed to import capital goods on a consignment basis by overseas borrowing.

According to new regulations, Mr Speaker, due early this month, once foreign exchange has been granted [words indistinct] that goods are delivered in Uganda by reinforcing control by the Bank of Uganda in cooperation with the commercial banks. In cases where goods fail to arrive the Bank of Uganda will be empowered to impose strong sanctions upon the importer under the terms of the Exchange Control Act. The period of delivery for imports will be reduced from 6 months to 4 months in the case of shipping by surface, and to 2 months in the case of shipping by air.

Mr Speaker, for businessmen, both importers and exporters, daily travel allowance of U.S. $2,000 in a given year. The maximum yearly travel allowances for purposes other than business will be reduced from $4,000 to $500 dollars per person. [applause]

Mr Speaker, sir, in granting these allowances steps will be taken to make sure that they are restricted to holders of airline tickets and that the date and number of the ticket is writeen on the passport. Outside the auction at window two, the practice of granting last minute approval of travel allowance will be restrained and reduced to a minimum. Also an exchange allocation for travel will be recorded in the passport of the applicant. the practice of allowing commercial banks to meet requests for travel allowances of U.S. $500 or less without going through the bidding process at window two is hereby abolished. [applause]

Mr Speaker, for all invisible payments, untoward and restricted and capital transfers of the non-bank sector, excluding payments for education, medical treatment, advertising, emigrations of expatriates, assets and dividends and debt service, the maximum amount of foreign exchange that can be granted will be reduced from U.S. $2,000 to U.S. $500 per person per year, subject to proper documentation and approval by the Exchange Control Department of the Bank of Uganda. [applause]

Mr Speaker, sir, all private importers who bid for foreign exchange at window two will be required to submit with their bids a cheque payable by the bidder or by a commercial bank to the Bank of Uganda for the local currency equivalent of the amount of foreign exchange requested under their bid. For the bid which fails, the cheque will be returned within 3 business days. In the case of government ministries and departments their quarterly access towards the two sales of foreign exchange will be limited to no more than 30 percent of the total of that sale. Government ministries and departments will not be entering into the bidding process. Moreover, foreign exchange allocations of various ministries and departments will have to be backed by documents showing approval of the Central Tender Board and original budget authorization and the signature of the secretary to the treasury or an officer designated by him.

Mr Speaker, sir, steps would be taken to strengthen customs surveillance at border posts and Entebbe Airport. In the case of the latter, that is Entebbe Airport, steps would be taken to improve coordination among various airport officials. the security services, customs and airport administration. And all operators in and at the airport area will be required to establish their identity.

Sir, the commercial banks and all other authorized dealers in foreign currency will be required to submit to the Bank of Uganda weekly returns on all receipts of foreign exchange.

Mr Speaker, sir, any Ugandan who is resident in the country and has funds abroad may bring such capital to Uganda by importation of goods, and if the imports are received on or before 31 December 1983 such persons may apply to the minister of finance for a waiver of tax on such goods either in whole or in part. [laughter]

Mr Speaker, sir, since the publication of the recovery program in May of last year considerable progress has been made in the mobilization of external aid in financing the projects therein. I announce that in the next fiscal year aggressive measures would be taken both at home and abroad. And (?I am being) specific. Aid coordination departments in the Ministries of Finance, Foreign Affairs, Planning and Economic Development and the Bank of Uganda are to become more active and furnish regularly up-to-date information regarding aid received and aid utilized. They will also be required to monitor possible aid sources.

The Interministerial Aid Allocation Committee will continue to have regular meetings and monitor disbursements and suggest ways of removing obstacles into [as heard] negotiations for an utilization of aid. The administration of aid already negotiated will be streamlined in that after the aid has been received and disbursed, these said ministries will be responsible for the speedy utilization of the aid. The Cabinet subcommittee for the review of the recovery program would be required to speed up their work.

Mr Speaker, Parliament has already passed the Export Promotion Council bill and the council will soon be appointed. Uganda missions abroad will also be instructed and directed to find markets for Ugandan exports and to report regularly. Beginning with major exports, all exports will be subject to surveillance by the [words indistinct].

Mr Speaker, when I spoke in Parliament in March this year I gave the House the information that our total indebtedness was $758 million.

The arrears of today amount to $77.6 million. And our total indebtedness is presently $670.1 million.

Sir, government itends to reduce the arrears and where possible eliminate them in the next 2 years in order to increase our credit worthiness.

Mr Speaker, we set out in 1981 in government and we set out in our manifesto in 1980 (?when we came into) office, to achieve in broad terms two objectives. These objectives were described aptly in the March 1981 communication from the chair, as the promotion of activities and implementation of policies which aim at a united country engaged in productive activities in a stable and secure environment.

The propaganda that bandits and others were in control in some areas of Uganda have been proved to be hollow. Government shall continue to eliminate all (?facets) of insecurity in all areas of Uganda. Government shall also continue, as I have said before, and now, with the policy of reconciliation and not revenge.

The proposals in respect of sales tax are aimed at strengthening collection (?only).

Penalty: The penalty for nonpayment of sales tax is only 10 percent of the outstanding tax after duty. This (?no penalty) has encouraged taxpayers to withhold and use government revenue because they find it cheaper than borrowing the necessary money from the banking system.

To discourage this bad habit, I propose to amend the relevant section of the Sales Tax Act 1970 in order to bring the scale of penalty in line with the commercial banks lending interest rates. [passage indistinct]

Mr Speaker, I propose to reduce the rate of sales tax on soft drinks from 125 percent to 70 percent. Mr Speaker, I also propose to extend for a further 1 year the waiver of sales tax granted in the previous 2 years in the case of locally manufactured sugar. Mr Speaker, I have reviewed the tax structure on cigarettes, and I propose to reduce sales tax from 50 percent to 40 percent. [shouts of "Hear, Hear"]

Income tax: The proposals in respect of income tax, Mr Speaker, are intended to promote voluntary payment of tax, increase collection and give relief to some categories of taxpayers.

Self-assessment and voluntary payment of tax: I propose to amend Section 58 of the Income Tax Decree 1974 to make it obligatory to those with taxable income to file tax returns on or before 30 April every year. The amendment will incorporate a built-in mechanism for voluntary payment of tax.

Mr Speaker, let me explain: The law as it stands today does not allow a taxpayer to voluntarily pay his income tax. There is no such machinery. Section 58 of the Income Tax Decree 1974 makes it the responsibility of the commissioner of income tax by notice in writing to require any person to file a return. Even after filing a tax return, a taxpayer will have to wait until the commissioner is able to determine tax liability. This shortcoming has affected revenue collection and the arrangement is designed to correct that shortcoming.

To make this measure complete and meaningful, I propose a further amendment whereby before filing a tax return to taxpayer will estimate his tax liability and make it in the form of deposits. After assessment, should it turn out that he was paid more than his tax liabilities, the excess will be refunded to him. [laughter]

Mr Speaker, I propose to amend Section 41 of the Income Tax Decree 1974 in order to introduce withholding tax at the rate of 2 percent on all payments exceeding 50,000 shillings by government, local and urban authorities.

Mr Speaker, sir, I propose to amend Section 113 of the Income Tax Decree to raise the minimum penalty from 4,000 shillings to 40,000 shillings and the next month from 40,000 shillings to 200,000 shillings.

Relief to taxpayers: I propose to amend the schedule to the Income Tax Decree so as to achieve the following: 1. To raise the level of exemption to cooperative societies from 20,000 shillings to 200,000 shillings.

2. To raise the amount of capital expenditure on road vehicles from 30,000 shillings to 1.5 million shillings. It is a relief. [laughter]

3. When [word indistinct] the new personal income tax rates last year, I informed the House that with these new rates a taxpaper was to pay less than what he had been paying at the old rate. It has however been discovered that at the same income levels of between 50,000 shillings and 200,000 shillings some taxpayers were paying more on the new rates than they were previously doing. The finance bill, Mr Speaker, will contain proposals for the rectification of this situation.

4. There are some minor amendments which will be included in the finance bill:

Tax on cigarettes: The other one was sales tax. I propose to reduce excise duty on cigarettes from 450 percent to 90 percent. [laughter]

Mr Speaker, commercial transaction levy: I propose to amend part one of the Finance Decree 1972 invested on commercial transactions levy in order to precisely define the terms and areas of coverage as well as to improve upon collection.

Penalties: I propose to amend appropriate sections of the law in order to make the penalties on tax defaulters more meaningful and effective deterrents.

Collection by districts: I propose to amend Section 11 of the law in order to introduce collection by districts as a method of recovering outstanding tax.

Schedule three: I here propose to amend the Finance Decree 1972 in order to delete the [word indistinct] exempted [words

indistinct] East African community is no longer in existence. I further propose to amend the Finance Decree 1972 in order to make provision for the exemption of diplomats, staff of the United Nations, the OAU and the other organizations to which Uganda is a member.

Mr Speaker, I have not proposed any new taxes. I have however, Mr Speaker, one important item of expenditure which will increase the government wage bill. Beginning 1 July 1983, salaries and wages in the public sector, as well as pensions, shall be increased by 50 percent. [applause]

Mr Speaker, I commend this budget to the whole House. I recommend the policies behind this budget. With this budget I have no doubt that final successes would be recorded in our endeavors to ensure that the pearl of Africa shall rise and shine again.

Mr Speaker, since we began with these bold economic policies in 1981 we have in all sectors of the economy recorded a most pleasant and impressive growth. The entire country, as it were, has been grinding out of the pit of degradation and humiliation. Our eyes, Mr Speaker, are now set as we climb upwards to that [word indistinct] peak high above the ground.

Mr Speaker, we shall reach that peak, and I say all this for God and my country. [applause]

CHAD

Fighting Continues; Border With Nigeria Opens

AB071725 Paris AFP in English 1716 GMT 7 Jul 83

[By Jean-Claude Chapon]

[Text] Ndjamena, July 7 (AFP) — Fighting continued today at Oum Chalouba in eastern Chad between forces of the government of Hissein Habre and supporters of ex-President Goukouni Oueddei, an official source here said. The government forces had mounted a counter-offensive against the attackers, the source said.

According to a reliable source, forces for the counter-offensive were gathered from reinforcements brought from Koro-Toro, 300 kms (200 miles) south of Faya-Largeau. The northern oasis town of Faya-Largeau was captured by Goukouni forces last month. The reinforcements were believed to include 106 mm cannon mounted on four-wheel-drive vehicles. A column of such vehicles left Ndjamena two days ago.

Elements of the ex-president's followers had meanwhile been detected a few dozen kilometers (miles) north of the important eastern town of Abeche, according to a reliable source in the Chadian capital.

Western sources said the Goukouni forces were being very cautious in their approach, advancing about 30 kms (20 miles) a day and carrying out very careful reconnaissance. A Western diplomat said this slow movement by the Goukouni forces was being carried out step by step in order to ensure they always had artillery cover.

A Zaire source meanwhile said that large Hercules transport planes supplied by the government in Kinshasa to the Habre regime were due today to go into action, giving logistic support for Mr Habre's troops. Zaire has also put a 250-strong paratroop contingent and reconnaissance aircraft at the disposal of Mr Habre's forces.

At the same time, the first trucks bringing foodstuffs from Nigeria arrived in Ndjamena today following the signing at the weekend of an agreement calling for the reopening of the border between the two countries. The Nigerian authorities closed the border following clashes between soldiers of the two countries in April in the Lake Chad region, and this had cut off important supplies to the Chadian capital.

Mr Habre went to Abuja, Nigeria, on Sunday to sign the agreement with Nigeria's President Shehu Shagari. It appeared that the border had opened earlier than foreseen, because the date in the agreement was July 11.

Some 20,000 tonnes of food products had been held up in Nigeria since the border was closed on April 30. Most of it was sent by Western countries or organisations such as the World Food Programme as aid for Chad.

Bardai Reports 'Official' Results of Fighting

AB072035 (Clandestine) Bardai Chadian National Radio in French 1800 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Text] Since the fall of Fada, military events in the eastern part of the country have disturbed national and international opinion. We are now witnessing a true campaign of intoxication conducted by the imperialist press for its own undeclared purposes. In any case, we have just received the official and provisional account of what really happened on the field during the officially confirmed fall of Oum Chalouba, Kalait, and Arada. What were the results of these engagements?

The official results of the fighting of 5 July 1983, which lasted 2 hours and ended in the control of the strategic localities of Kalait and Oum Chalouba is as follows:

On the side of the enemy: 50 prisoners captured, 25 men killed. Two vehicles, one carton of 107mm guns, one DCJ-9, one [word indistinct], and two receiver-transmitters were seized.

On the side of the National Liberation Army [ANL]: Three people were wounded while four were killed. Another important result of the ANL offensive: The town of Arada fell without resistance on 6 July. The enemy fled and is still being pursued. Thus, after the fall of Fada and the mopping-up of Kalait, Oum Chalouba, and Arada, the intrepid fighters of the ANL continue their march toward the eastern front in keeping with their strategy.

The headquarters of the national annihilation forces is now hard pressed. They have resorted to military demagogy in order to mystify national and international opinion. This is why, as an attempt to boost morale, it is being stressed that the fighting at Oum Chalouba was fierce. They have also announced that 3,000 men have been sent as reinforcements to Abeche. This declaration comes at a time when it is known that the FAN is no longer physically on the battlefield, following its successive disasters at Gouro, (?Ouanianga), Faya-Largeau, Oum Chalouba, Kalait, Arada, and Fada. One wonders if the reinforcements being trumpeted as the defenders of the capital of Ouaddai are not imaginary. Whatever the case, the ANL is determined to clear everything out of its way within the framework of its mission of pacification.

Concerning the Zairian mercenaries, we hereby inform the last FAN combatants and the various battlefields that the real mission of the 250 Zairian soldiers, their jet fighters, and their transport planes is the evacuation of the gangster Hissein Habre and his close aides to Kinshasa as the revolutionary forces of the Transitional National Union Government approach Ndjamena. Those who have not yet understood this should try to regain their senses.

Similarly, we note the campaign of intoxication currently underway. Our colleague from RFI [Radio France International] based in Ndjamena is deliberately trying to hide the truth from the people there. He wants to leave the town — if he has not already done so. On several occasions, the RFI correspondent spoke of

the tranquility prevailing in Ndjamena as if he had something to hide. Due to the communications problems we have been having, it is only now that we are able to report to you the results of the important military operations in the fie'd. Thus, you are now able to see the true picture prevailing on the eastern military front.

Habre Rejects OAU Committee on Libyan Presence

JN071526 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1440 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Text] Ndjamena, 7 Jul (SUNA) — Chadian President Hissein Habre has rejected the dispatch of an OAU committee to investigate the Libyan presence on Chadian territory. He said that this would hamper the work of the special committee discussing Libyan-Chadian differences.

President Habre called on President Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the OAU, to try to convene the OAU special committee as soon as possible in accordance with the resolution of the recent African summit in Addis Ababa. In a reply message to President Mengistu Haile Mariam, President Habre expressed confidence in President Megistu Haile Mariam and his dependence on him in the discussion of the means necessary to bring about a peaceful solution to the Chadian-Libyan conflict.

President Habre said that all the OAU member states have followed the developments in the war which Libya imposed on the Chadian people, who only want to live in peace and to build a democratic society in which justice and prosperity prevail. He added that the peace which Chad wants is that which enables it to build and construct a new Chad. He said that Libya has persistently and openly interfered in Chadian affairs. Habre also noted that the recent Libyan occupation of Faya-Largeau is part of the continuing Libyan aggression which has as its aim the annexation of Chad. President Habre has denounced the Libyan aggression and stressed his rejection of any Libyan attempt which would hamper the convening of the special committee.

RWANDA

Habyarimana Receives Ugandan Vice President

AB071320 Dakar PANA in English 1305 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Text] Kampala, 7 Jul (UNA/PANA) — President Habyarimana of Rwanda has said that the relationship between Uganda and his country will be cemented further to promote peace and progress in the two neighboring states. He was holding talks with Uganda's vice president, Paulo Muwanga, when he received him at his villa in Kigali.

President Habyarimana added that it is the wish of his people and government that the bonds of friendship between Uganda and Rwanda continue to prosper because of the historical ties that bind the two countries. He further assured Mr Muwanga that his government will always ensure peace and stability to prevail in Uganda for the good of both countries.

Commenting on the return home of Rwandese refugees from Uganda, General Habyarimana noted with satisfaction that both countries are determined to resolve the issue in a brotherly manner without internationalizing it. He paid special tribute to both President Obote and Vice President Muwanga for their personal guidance in resolving the returnees problem.

The Rwandese leader also commented on the Rwandese who may have interfered with the internal affairs of Uganda and said his government will give full backing to the Uganda Government to take legal action against such people.

Vice President Muwanga delivered to President Habyarimana a good-will message from President Obote.

On the Rwandese returnees from Uganda, Vice President Muwanga described it as an unpleasant issue the Uganda Government wishes to see completed most successfully. He assured President Habyarimana that Rwandese living in Uganda are still enjoying the same freedom accorded to them before.

In an interview with Radio Rwanda, the vice president said: "It is a tragedy that the problem of refugees in Africa is still unsolved."

On the reconstruction of Uganda's economy, Mr Muwanga said the UPC [Uganda People's Congress] government is currently mobilizing the people for this work. He said the people are responding positively because they realize that it is their duty to reconstruct the economy.

Earlier the vice president had met the secretary general of Chama Cha Mapinduzi Party of Tanzania, Rashid Kawawa, with whom they discussed issues pertaining to both countries and Africa at large.

Later Vice President Muwanga was seen off at Kigali airport by President Habyarimana and Uganda's ambassador to Rwanda, Mr Bazanyamaso.

Mobutu Meets Kaunda in Kigali, Returns Home

AB070817 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Text] President Mobutu Sese Seko has returned home from Kigali, where he joined his counterparts from Burundi, Congo, and Zambia in attending the celebration of the 10th anniversary of the Second Republic of Rwanda. All the visits came at the invitation of President Juvenal Habyarimana.

Shortly before his departure, President Mobutu and the Zambian head of state, Kenneth Kaunda, discussed bilateral cooperation and the situation in Africa, with particular emphasis on events in Chad. The Zambian head of state said the OAU should strive to persuade the warring parties to open negotiations so that blood may stop flowing in Chad. He held the view that such an approach is very delicate, but not impossible. On the appeal for assistance made by the Ndjamena government, President Kenneth Kaunda was rather reserved. However, he believed that each African state has its own analysis of the issue.

Kaunda Calls for 'Material Help' for ANC, SWAPO

AB061220 Dakar PANA in English 1117 GMT 6 Jul 83

[Text] Lusaka, 6 Jul (ZANA/PANA) — President Kenneth Kaunda has called on the Organization of African Unity member-states to give to the ANC and SWAPO not only moral and diplomatic support, but also greater material help to speed up the liberation struggle.

President Kaunda, who was on a two-day visit to Kigali, Rwanda, where he was attending that country's tenth independence anniversary, said that the forces of exploitative international capital with its offshoots of imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, Zionism, fascism and apartheid had regrouped and were poised to resist the wind of change which has been blowing across Africa from North to South Africa and Namibia.

President Kaunda, who returns home today, said that the oppressed people of South Africa would win their freedom despite the racist regime's military might and her destabilization of frontline states. (?He said) [words indistinct] against the oppressed majority in South Africa. "[Words indistinct] whites but they are against the apartheid system."

On Namibia, the president congratulated SWAPO for the successful outcome of the recent debate in the Security Council. "We are pleased that once again the UN secretary general has been given overall responsibility over Namibian [word indistinct]," he said.

Dr Kaunda hoped that the Western powers who had influence on South Africa would give the UN chief the necessary support to find solutions to the outstanding issues.

On the 19th OAU summit, the president said it was a great success and called for the strengthening of unity among member states to complete the decolonization of Africa and to improve the welfare of its people. He said without the OAU, none of the African countries was strong enough to stand on its own and to have the kind of influence on world events as the OAU has been able to achieve.

Kaunda Interviewed in Rwanda

MB061957 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 6 Jul 83

[Text] President Kaunda has hailed the warm relations that exist between Zambia, Burundi, and Zaire. Dr Kaunda said Zambia and the two countries were sister developing states with identical views and ideas. The president said this in (?two) interviews with journalists from Burundi and Zaire in Kigali after holding separate talks with the heads of state of the two countries.

Asked to comment on the problems the preferential trade area [PTA] was facing, Dr Kaunda, however, admitted that the organization was facing some problems, which he declined to name, but added that these would soon be solved. The president said the PTA problems were [word indistinct] problems which will be solved.

On Chad, the president said the Organization of African Unity chairman, Mengistu Haile Mariam, has instructed the OAU Bureau committee to meet soon to try to find a solution to the conflict. Dr Kaunda said that the committee would meet to try to solve the conflict between the warring factions of President Hissein Habre and opposition leader Goukouni Oueddei to end the bloodshed in that country.

ZAIRE

Egypt's Ghali, Kamanda Interviewed

AB071500 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 1130 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Text] Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali arrived in Kinshasa this morning on a special flight from Cairo. He was welcomed by the Zairian state commissioner for foreign affairs and international cooperation, Kamanda wa Kamanda. Butrus Ghali has brought a message from Egyptian President Husni Mubarak to Field Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko. During his visit, he will also hold discussions with his Zairian colleague on the privileged relations which exist between Zaire and Egypt. In the interview he granted us, he also touched on current issues, particularly, Chad, the Middle East, and the Arab world. Listen to Butrus Ghali's reply to our questions.

[Begin recording] [Ghali] In the first place, the relations between Zaire and Egypt are excellent — privileged and special relations. I have brought a message from the Egyptian president to President Mobutu Sese Seko. I have also been asked to hold consultations with my brother, the Zairian minister of foreign affairs. We are in the habit of holding regular consultations on certain events within the framework of our relations.

On the future of African solidarity, there is complete agreement between Zairian diplomacy and that of Egypt. And it is within the framework of these similar views and coordination that I have come to consult with my brother and friend, the foreign affairs minister of Zaire.

[Question by unidentified reporter] What are the areas in which Egypt and Zaire have privileged relations?

[Ghali] We have privileged relations in all areas — in the areas of culture, economics, commerce, and technology. There are agreements between our countries in all these areas and we always try to expand the different spheres of bilateral cooperation between Kinshasa and Cairo.

[Question] There is an African country — Chad — that is currently being attacked by a rebel force supported by another country which is well known to all — Libya. What is Egypt's position on this issue?

[Ghali] Egypt's position is similar to that of Zaire. We have condemned the Libyan intervention in Chad, and I personally carried a message of support, fraternity, and friendship to President Hissein Habre of Chad. The Zairian minister of state for

foreign affairs also came to Cairo with a message for the president of Egypt in order to better synchronize the cooperation between our two countries in the face of the danger that threatens a brotherly African country, in other words, Chad. Our position is very clear. We favor the political independence of Chad, its national reconciliation, and territorial integrity. We are against all foreign intervention in Chad which endangers not only the stability and reconciliation in that country, but also the security and stability of the entire African Continent.

[Question] Has Chad officially asked for military assistance from Egypt?

[Ghali] If ever it should demand it, it will be considered by the high authorities of my country.

[Question] Do you think that the present situation in Chad calls for the intervention of other African forces or even for outside support for the government in Ndjamena?

[Ghali] At present, we are of the opinion that what is important is to arouse the awareness of African public opinion, arouse the awareness of international opinion, and give diplomatic and political support to Hissein Habre's government in Ndjamena.

[Question] There is another problem that also worries Egypt. I refer here to the Lebanese problem, which is deadlocked because of Syria's refusal to pull its troops out of Lebanese territory. What is Egypt's position?

[Ghali] Egypt's position is one of total support for the Lebanese Government. Here also, we are in favor of national reconciliation in that country, its territorial integrity, and the withdrawal of all troops occupying Lebanese territory. We have held important meetings with representatives of the Lebanese Government and we are in contact with the U.S. Government, which is playing the role of a full partner in order to find a peaceful solution to the problem in the Middle East. We are continuing to act in favor of peace and security in the Middle East.

[Question] Until recently, Egypt was isolated in the Arab world, but now it is beginning to be accepted. Do you think its return to the Arab world is imminent?

[Ghali] I would say the return of the Arab world to Egypt; it is not Egypt's return to the Arab world. Egypt represents more than half of the Arab world both in area and population and I think that, sooner or later, Arab solidarity will prevail and the Arab states will accept the policy adopted by Egypt since President as-Sadat's visit to Jerusalem — because it is a policy based on negotiation, dialogue, and peaceful coexistence.

[Question addressed to the Zairian minister of state for foreign affairs and international cooperation] The foreign press recently spoke of a pronouncement by Ethiopian head of state Mengistu Haile Mariam, the current chairman of the OAU, to the effect that you did not inform the OAU chairman regarding the deployment of a Zairian contingent in Chad. What is the situation?

[Kamanda wa Kamanda] In the first place, as you know, a special envoy of the MPR founding chairman and the Zairian head of state, [words indistinct] left Kinshasa on 1 July 1983. He is the secretary of state for international cooperation, (Lengema Doumbia). At that point, he could not inform the current OAU chairman about a decision that had not been made on the response to be reserved [words indistinct] the legitimate regime in Ndjamena [words indistinct].

[Question] After the successful Addis Ababa summit, do you really believe in African unity?

[Kamanda] Certainly. I believe that it was one of the most important topics discussed between Zaire and Egypt or, for that matter, between all African states. We all believe in African unity. We all believe in African solidarity even if our political orientations are different. There must be something that transcends the differences in the politics of the different regimes, and that thing is this African solidarity, this African unity. And in Addis Ababa, there was a perfect synchronization between Zairian diplomatic activity and that of Egypt in order to save the OAU. And we were successful, and hope that the Addis Ababa summit, which was the summit of reconciliation, will be the starting point of a new joint action in Africa, within the framework of the OAU and outside it on the basis of bilateral relations and on the basis of regional groupings. [end recording]

BENIN

Kerekou Sees Upper Voltan, Mauritian Officials

AB071750 Dakar PANA in French 1115 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Text] Cotonou, 7 Jul (ABP-BENIN/PANA) — On Wednesday at the Palace of the Republic, the Beninese head of state, President Mathieu Kerekou, received in audience Michel Kafando, Upper Voltan minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, and Amri Sued, secretary general of the African-Mauritian Common Organisation (OCAM).

Mr Kafando told newsmen after the audience that "during the recent visit of President Jean-Baptiste Ouedraogo to Benin, the two heads of state agreed to hold frequent consultations on major issues of common interest for Benin and Upper Volta." "My mission," he pointed out, "is within the framework of this consultation and it is in line with relations of good neighborliness and cooperation between the two countries."

The Upper Voltan minister also lauded the action of the two heads of state who, he said, are determined to give a new dimension to Beninese-Upper Voltan cooperation, which he described as positive and which is growing toward the formation of a great joint cooperation commission. The setting up of this commission, he said further, "became necessary because of the quality we want to give to our bilateral ties."

The Upper Voltan foreign minister, who was coming from Dakar, also stated that his visit to Senegal was aimed at finding "ways and means of solving the unfortunate border conflict which, for some years now, has been disturbing relations between Mali and Upper Volta." He then announced that the two sides have agreed to take their dispute to the International Court of Justice and that Senegal has been asked to mediate in the peaceful settlement of this conflict.

Finally, Michel Kafando described the political situation in his country as calm.

As for Mr Amri Sued, the OCAM secretary general, he went to report to the current chairman of this organization, President Mathieu Kerekou, on the manner in which OCAM is being managed and on his activities.

Upper Voltan Minister on Dispute With Mali

AB070615 Paris AFP in English 0409 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Text] Cotonou, Jul 7 (AFP) — Upper Volta and Mali are to take their recurrent border dispute to the International Court of Justice [ICJ], The Hague, Voltan Foreign Minister Michel Kafando said here Wednesday. In addition, Senegal had been asked to act as mediator to help get a peaceful settlement, the minister disclosed. He arrived here from talks in Senegal on the issue.

The border dispute first flared up into war at the end of 1974 when Malian troops occupied a Voltan area known to be Rich in manganese. An initial settlement in Upper Volta's favor was arranged with Organization of African Unity mediation in 1975.

Mr Kafando is here to sign an agreement with Benin setting up a joint cooperation commission dealing in particular with road and air links.

LIBERIA

Meeting on Financing Return to Civilian Rule

AB051650 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1600 GMT 5 Jul 83

[Text] There will be an important joint meeting of the People's Redemption Council, the cabinet, and the National Constitution Commission at 1000 tomorrow, 6 July, at the capitol building. According to an Executive Mansion release, the meeting will review the present status of the commission, particularly the financing of the timetable for the return of the nation to civilian rule. The head of state said: As this matter is important, all concerned persons are required to be present.

NIGERIA

Country 'Not Interested' in Expanding Borders

AB080[illegible]2 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 8 Jul 83

[Text] Nigeria has reiterated that she is not interested in acquiring new territories or expanding her internally recognized borders. The minister of information, Garba Wushishi, emphasized this at a reception he hosted ofr media practiotioners in Paris, France. He reiterated that at no time during Nigeria's border dispute with Chad did she declare this.

The minister stated that whatever differences existed between the two countries had been settled during President Habre's recent visit to Nigeria.

SKETCH Regrets OAU's 'Dismal Failure' in Chad

AB071025 Lagos International Service in English 0930 GMT 7 Jul 83

[From the press review]

[Text] The *Daily Sketch* speaks of the present situation in Chad and maintains that the current fighting between the forces of former President Goukouni Oueddei and the forces of the incumbent president, Hissein Habre, is the handiwork of foreign interventions. The peper regrets that the OAU has been dismal failure in finding a peaceful solution to the war-torn area, adding that Nigeria should do something about the intervention of foreign powers in Chadian affairs to prevent it from spilling into her territory. The *Sketch*, in view of this, points out that Nigeria is facing a crucial period in her democratic history, and should not allow anything to upset a young democratic process.

SENEGAL

President Addresses Council of Ministers

AB060746 Dakar Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 6 Jul 83

[Excerpt] The Council of Ministers held a session yesterday at State House under the chairmanship of the head of state. In his remarks to the Council, the president of the republic first spoke of his private talk with Prince Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, who is currently on an official visit to Senegal. In this connection, the head of state reiterated the support of the Senegalese Government and people for the legitimate Government of the Democratic Kampuchea, which is fighting for the sovereignty and independence of the Kampuchean people.

The president of the republic later briefed the Council on his meetings with the Upper Voltan minister of foreign affairs, who conveyed a personal message from President Jean-Baptiste Ouedraogo, and the ambassadors of France and Pakistan. The latter envoy conveyed a personal message from General Mohammad Ziaul Haq, the Pakistani head of state. The messages fall within the framework of friendly cooperation existing between these countries and Senegal.

Sihanouk Continues Visit, Meets Diouf

AB060835 Paris AFP in French 1317 GMT 5 Jul 83

[Text] Dakar, 5 Jul (AFP) — President of Democratic Kampuchea Prince Norodom Sihanouk, who continues his official visit to Senegal, has held talks with Senegalese President Abdou Diouf. The talks, as Prince Sihanouk stated on his arrival, centered on the Kampuchea problem, the situation in Southeast Asia, and issues of common interest.

The Kampuchean president stressed in a statement to the press that "Democratic Kampuchea wants to keep good bonds of friendship with Vietnam. All it is asking is that its neighbors respect its sovereignty and stop interferring in its internal affairs."

Prince Sihanouk and Princess Monique, who were guests of a dinner offered in their honor by the Senegalese head of state on Monday, on Tuesday will visit historic Goree Island, from where slaves departed for the Americas.

Departure Statement

AB071022 Dakar Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Text] Prince Norodom Sihanouk and Princess Monique left Dakar last night at the end of a 3-day visit to our country. The royal couple was seen off at the airport by Magatte Lo, president of the Economic and Social Council, and several other dignitaries. This is what Prince Sihanouk said before his departure:

[Begin recording] As I leave the prestigious Republic of Senegal in order to accomplish other assignments in Europe and back to Africa, I wish to express my sincerest and heartfelt gratitude, as well as that of my wife, to His Excellency President Abdou Diouf of Senegal and his wife for their kind and warm welcome, as well as their generous hospitality. I thank His Excellency President Abdou Diouf and the brotherly Senegalese people for the firm and strong support which they have very humbly given and continue to give to the just cause of the people of Democratic Kampuchea.

During our unforgettable visit to your beautiful capital, Dakar, his excellency the Senegalese head of state was kind enough to have long and cordial discussions with me. Our political discussions of 4 and 5 July 1983 centered essentially on Kampuchean issues. We examined the issues on two fronts. The first concerns efforts to be made in order to obtain the support of several other countries for the coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea, and consequently to the people of Kampuchea, who must fight for the liberation of their country and remold Kampuchea into an independent, democratic, nonaligned, and neutral country. The second centered on a search for ways and means of easing the present situation so as to find a just and honorable political solution to the Kampuchean problem.

His Excellency President Abdou Diouf graciously assurred me that he will continue to be the ardent advocate for the just cause of the people of Democratic Kampuchea in both Africa and the outside world. He will particularly try to obtain African support for Democratic Kampuchea.

Once again, permit me to thank wholeheartedly His Excellency President Abdou Diouf, the head of state of Senegal, for his very noble and generous support which gives the Kampuchean people hope for a future full of peace and liberty. Thanks to the president, the bonds of friendship between our two countries and peoples grow stronger every day.

To conclude, permit me to congratulate warmly President Abdou Diouf, the government, and the brotherly Senegalese people for their great success in the task of national construction. I sincerely admire the general magnificent development of Dakar. Senegal's social, economic, and industrial development is impressive. We who are your unwavering friends are happy about it.

Finally, I would like to congratulate the Senegalese press and thank it very cordially for its active friendship and constant solidarity with the people of Democratic Kampuchea. Thanks to the Senegalese press, the real issues of the problems of Kampuchea are better known and the root cause of our struggles better understood by public opinion in Africa and beyond it. Thanks to it, we enjoy increased international support.

Long live Senegal! long live Senegalese-Kampuchean friendship! [end recording]

TOGO

Eyadema Returns From Trip to Europe

AB072200 Lome Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Excerpt] General Gnassingbe Eyadema, the president of the republic, returned to Lome at around 0955 today at the end of a 15-day visit to Europe. The official portion of the head of state's European visit was in Brussels, where President Eyadema was the invited guest of the EEC. The private part of his trip was to France, where the founding chairman of the Togolese People's Rally held talks with President Francois Mitterrand on several occasions and received in audience some businessmen. Later, the head of state also went to Geneva, Switzerland, before returning to Lome.

UPPER VOLTA

Foreign Minister Returns From Senegal, Benin

AB071031 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 0630 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Text] Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Minister Michel Kafando returned to Ouagadougou yesterday after visiting Senegal and Benin. While in Dakar, he delivered a message from President Jean-Baptiste Ouedraogo to his Senegalese counterpart, Abdou Diouf. Minister Kafando and Senegalese authorities also discussed developments in the recourse to the International Court of Justice at The Hague in the border dispute between Upper Volta and Mali.

It will be recalled that Senegal is playing the role of a mediator in the border conflict.

In Cotonou the Upper Voltan foreign minister also delivered a message from the head of state to President Mathieu Kerekou.

The purpose of Minister Kafando's visit to the Benin capital was also to strengthen bilateral relations between the two countries. To this effect, he signed an agreement for the establishment of a grand Benin-Upper Volta Joint Cooperation Commission. The first meeting of this commission will take place soon in Ouagadougou.

Reportage on SADCC Summit in Mozambique

Secretary Views Upcoming Summit

MB051221 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0823 GMT 5 Jul 83

[Text] Harare, July 5, SAPA — South Africa's "destabilisation tactics" will be high on the agenda at the Southern African Development Coordination Conference annual summit in Maputo next week.

SADCC executive secretary, Mr Arthur Blumeris, said in an interview published in Harare today that Pretoria's continuing destabilisation policies were a "major problem" for the organisation, damaging to the economies of Zimbabwe, Mozambique and Angola.

Recently Mr Blumeris said the destabilisation was costing SADCC countries millions of dollars a day, although he did not have precise figures.

"Terrorist" movements such as UNITA and the Mozambique National Resistance were being used by the South Africans to attack railway lines, pipelines and other vital economic installations, he said at the time.

Officials from SADCC countries arrive in Maputo tomorrow to prepare for a pre-summit Council of Ministers meeting on Saturday. The meeting, originally to have taken place in Dar es Salaam in April but was then postponed, would be an "important and historic" one since its main purpose was to produce a comprehensive regional energy programme for SADCC countries.

The ministers will look at ways to use United Nations Development Programme funds pledged to assist SADCC.

"The Council of Ministers will also hear a progress report on preparations for the next international annual conference of SADCC countries which will be held in Lusaka." The Lusaka meeting will concentrate on agriculture and its importance to the economies of member countries, particularly after the current drought.

Another meeting of SADCC ministers of trade and finance will take place in Tanzania next month.

Mr Blumeris said he was delighted at the way the concept of SADCC was spreading. "SADCC should not be confined to ministers and governments only," he said.

Secretary Arrives 6 Jul

MB071227 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Text] Arthur Blumeris, executive secretary of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference, said in Maputo yesterday that the drought affecting the region will be an important issue on the working agenda of both the organization's Ministerial Council meeting and the summit of heads of state and government, due to be held in Maputo.

Arthur Blumeris made this statement on his arrival in Maputo yesterday. He was accompanied by energy officials from Botswana and Zambia. The session devoted to energy issues begins in Maputo today, and is to be followed by a meeting of the Council of Ministers. Blumeris said that each member country wiill present its report at the Council of Ministers session. He said that the report by Zimbabwe, the SADCC coordinator for food and agricultural matters, will be particularly pertinent, given the current drought, which has been the worst the region has suffered for about 200 years. The SADCC executive secretary said that his report, the first annual report of the Secretariat, will also be an important item on the agenda.

Blumeris spoke positively about trade among the SADCC member countries, stressing that the organization intends to promote it. He said that the main obstacle until now has been the question of the conversion of national currencies, but added that this issue will be discussed in August when the finance ministers meet in Tanzania.

Meeting on Energy Scheduled

MB070929 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0430 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Text] A meeting of the energy ministers from member states of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference [SADCC] begins in Maputo today. The meeting is part of the efforts being made to pave the way for the summit of heads of state and government of the nine countries which are members of this southern African economic cooperation organization. The steps taken thus far to implement projects at the regional level within a framework of cooperation will be reviewed during this session.

Angolan on RSA Attacks

MB071907 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Text] Energy ministers from the member states of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference [SADCC] have been meeting today in Maputo. At the beginning of the meeting, Angolan Energy Minister Pedro van Dunem drew attention to the way in which South Africa had made the energy sector in the region a target for sabotage attacks.

He referred to attacks against a hydroelectric dam in central Angola, the oil depot in the Mozambique city of Beira, the Beira-to-Zimbabwe fuel pipeline, and fuel deposits in Lesotho. Mr van Dunem said energy was one of the most important strategic weapons in the liberation struggle, which had not yet ended. He said the enemy had made the SADCC member states aware of this through its attacks on energy installations. The minister said South Africa wanted to increase the dependency of the independent states in the region on Pretoria.

The meeting of the energy ministers of SADCC is scheduled to be followed tomorrow by the beginning of a general SADCC

conference. Officials and ministers will meet first, and heads of states and government are expected to hold a summit meeting in Maputo on Monday.

The nine SADCC member states are Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.

ANGOLA

Jorge, Egyptian Minister Sign Trade Agreement

MB071102 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Text] The president of the republic, Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, yesterday received Milos Vesely, the Czechoslovak ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary accredited to Angola, at Futungo de Belas in Luanda. The president of the republic also received a message from Egyptian President Husni Mubarak at Futungo de Belas yesterday. The message was delivered by Butrus Ghali, Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs, who is on an official visit to our country.

Yesterday morning, the Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs was received by two Angolan officials, namely, Paulino Pinto Joao, the outgoing state secretary for cooperation, and Ismael Gaspar Martins, the minister of foreign trade.

After meeting Luanda Provincial Commissioner Evaristo Domingos Kimba and touring the installations of the law faculty yesterday afternoon, the Egyptian official delivered a lecture at the Great Hall of the University of Angola on Egyptian foreign policy, with special emphasis on southern Africa. During the lecture, Butrus Ghali discussed the principles which govern the [break in transmission] internal affairs, and territorial integrity. In this regard, Egypt defends UN Resolution 435 for the settlement of the Namibian issue. After stressing that to Egypt, neocolonialism is a [word indistinct] which has as its aim the economic domination of African countries through multinationals, the minister of state for foreign affairs of the Arab Republic of Egypt noted that racial discrimination, apartheid, and South African attacks on the countries of southern Africa are all condemned by Egyptian foreign policy.

After the lecture, the Egyptian minister signed a trade agreement with Foreign Trade Minister Ismael Martins. The agreement provides for the exchange of goods between the People's Republic of Angola and Egypt. The list of commodities includes coffee, timber, flour, fish oil, and petroleum, which are exported by Angola, and cotton, pharmaceutical products, and construction and agricultural equipment, which are imported by our country.

Cultural, Health Agreements Signed With Ghana

MB071212 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Text] The proceedings of the Angolan-Ghanaian Joint Commission are continuing in Luanda, with the participants analyzing the topics contained in the working agenda. Accordingly, the commission was split in two subcommissions, one dealing with economic, scientific, and technical cooperation, trade, agriculture, and industry, and a social and cultural subcommission covering health, culture, and social affairs.

In the economic sphere, the two sides have endorsed a draft agreement that was presented by the Ghanaian delegation and submitted for the examination and approval of the Angolan side. It is to be signed at the end of the talks. In the field of health, the Angolan delegation has called on Ghana to send a medical team to exchange experience, and, in the field of culture, the Angolan delegation has invited a Ghanaian orchestra to participate in the celebrations of 11 November, our independence day.

In the social affairs sector, the two sides reaffirmed their desire to cooperate in the fields of assistance to old and physically handicapped people, social action in rural, urban, and suburban areas, child care, and social and economic integration of displaced populations.

MOZAMBIQUE

President Machel Speaks in Montepuez District

MB051025 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0430 GMT 5 Jul 83

[Text] President Samora Machel said in the Montepuez District of Cabo Delgado Province yesterday that to speak of that district during the colonial era was to speak of a factory of murderers and criminals. One had to describe that district as the center of humiliation and depersonalization.

The Mozambique leader, who was addressing a mass meeting, noted that Montepuez was the place used by colonialism to train the commandos who massacred the people of Mozambique. Field Marshal Samora Machel stressed that the commandos would try out their skills on the people of Montepuez before departing on their murderous missions out in the country.

President Samora Machel recalled that he visited Montepuez District in 1975 and 1976. At that time, the Mozambique statesman said, there was very little happiness among the residents because many did not yet understand independence. Many were still traumatized by the colonial past. In 1981, Field Marshal Samora Machel passed through Montepuez once again. It was in that year that he observed the great happiness of Montepuez residents.

President Samora Machel later mentioned the resources of Montepuez District, particularly the marble extracted from the district, which is regarded as the most beautiful in the world. This district produces rice, maize, cotton, beans, soya beans, sorghum, peanuts, tomatoes, and other agricultural products. The supreme leader of the Mozambique revolution also mentioned projects underway and those planned for Montepuez District, particularly the construction of a textile factory; the modernization of the marble extraction process; the 400-hectare project for the production of cotton, which also covers Niassa Province; the (Chitembe) project for the production of cereals; and the project for the construction of water reservoirs and small dams.

The water reservoir and dam project, according to President Samora Machel, has the objective of allowing the people to produce throughout the year, instead of sitting idle, waiting for rain. Field Marshal Machel stressed that this is what we call the transformation of nature to the service of man.

Another point made by President Samora Machel is that we cannot make progress in the battle for development with illiteracy still rampant among the people. The first battle in the struggle for development is the liquidation of illiteracy. For example, in order to implement the previously mentioned projects, we need technicians. These technicians can only come from schools, President Samora Machel stressed.

At the beginning of the meeting, which was chaired by the Mozambique leader, the residents of Montepuez, a district with 160,000 inhabitants living on 8,000 square km, presented a message in which they condemned the recent criminal South African attack on Matola and expressed their resolve to defend the Mozambique fatherland.

The residents of Montepuez gave President Samora Machel 42,000 meticals to help the families that were struck during the South African attack on Matola. Other gifts were also given to the supreme leader of Mozambique.

Machel, Chipande Tour Delgado Province

MB051538 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 5 Jul 83

[Text] President Samora Machel is currently in Mueda District, Delgado Province. He is accompanied by Lieutenant General Alberto Chipande, the leader of that province, who is also a member of the party Political Bureau, and by State Inspector Raimundo Pachinuapa.

According to the itinerary of the visit, President Samora Machel is expected to tour the Nguri Agricultural Project this morning. After the project's completion, scheduled for later this year, it will be possible to irrigate a 1,000-hectare area devoted primarily to the cultivation of rice. The harvesting and husking of rice from the first crop, which covered an area estimated at about 100 hectares, is now going on. While the harvesting is underway, the sowing for the second crop over an area of 200 hectares has also begun.

Chissano Installs Gaza Provincial Governor

MB051003 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0430 GMT 5 Jul 83

[Text] In Xai-Xai yesterday, power was transferred to Colonel Aurelio Mananve, the new governor of Gaza Province. The ceremony, which was held in public, was presided over by Foreign Minister Joaquim Chissano, a member of the Political Bureau of the Frelimo Party.

Speaking after the official investiture of power, Joaquim Chissano stressed the character and significance of the ceremony, and later mentioned the main tasks of Gaza Province. He began by saying that it was the duty of the province to provide supplies to the entire country, despite the current situation, which works against the accomplishment of such a mission. Joaquim Chissano also referred to the task of defense, stressing that Gaza Province has a strategic role to perform in this area as well. Indeed, it has been charged with the defense of the country's capital. He emphasized the fact that it is in view of Gaza's strategic importance that South Africa has dispatched armed bandits there. He also mentioned the need to combat black marketeers, who are the unarmed bandits within the community.

At the end of the ceremony, Minister Joaquim Chissano paid tribute to the qualities of the outgoing leader of Gaza Province, Colonel Oscar Monteiro, and those of the present governor, Colonel Aurelio Manave.

Minister Visits Niassa Agricultural Center

MB021015 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0600 GMT 2 Jul 83

[Text] During a visit to the Matama agricultural unit in Niassa, Joaquim Chissano, member of the Political Bureau of the Frelimo Party Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs, praised the level of economic development that has been achieved there. He delivered his comments during a meeting with the workers of the Matama seed reproduction center.

As part of his visit, Foreign Minister Chissano inspected the future city of Unango, the planned ration factory, the future incubation center, the micro-hydroelectric station, and the irrigation dam.

Chissano left Lichinga yesterday for Pemba, in Cabo Delgado.

Resistance Reportedly To Hold First Congress

MB080759 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 8 July 83

[Text] The Mozambique National Resistance [MNR] Movement is preparing to hold its first congress inside Mozambique. The congress will be held within the next 6 months. The MNR says a new political group is emerging among exiled Mozambicans throughout the world. The movement says the new group is working with the MNR towards a new democratic order for Mozambique.

SOUTH AFRICA

Police Foil Attempt To Bomb Durban Supreme Court

MB071029 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1000 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Text] An alert police patrol has foiled an attempt to bomb the Durban Supreme Court building. Two explosive devices have been found, but the would-be bomber has escaped. A statement from police liaison in Pretoria says the police patrol was passing the Supreme Court building in central Durban at about 0330 this morning when they spotted a man carrying a bag. He dropped

the bag and fled when he saw the police. An explosive device was found in the bag and police found another bomb at the court building. Both devices have been defused. A police search was launched, but no arrests have been made.

SABRA Chairman Resigns as Broederbond Head

MB050758 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 5 Jul 83

[Excerpts] Professor Carel Boshoff has resigned as chairman of the Afrikaaner Broederbond. The Executive Council of the Broederbond made the announcement in Johannesburg. It said that the rector of the Rand Afrikaans University, Professor J.P. de Lange, had been elected to succeed him. The Executive Council said that Professor Boshoff's resignation was linked to the fact that as chairman of the South African Bureau for Racial Affairs [SABRA], he was involved in a view which found the new constitutional bill unacceptable.

The statement added that since members of the Afrikaaner Broederbond held different views on the constitution bill, Professor Boshoff's chairmanship had become contentious. Professor Boshoff is a theologian at the University of Pretoria and a son-in-law of the former prime minister, Dr Verwoerd. Professor de Lange follows in the footsteps of his predecessor, the Rand Afrikaans University rector Dr Gerrit Viljoen, who is now minister of national education. Professor de Lange was also chairman of the main committee of the Human Sciences Research Council's [HSRC] investigation into educati in South Africa, which made wide recommendations for educational reform in 1981. He is now head of the working party concerned with implementing the HSRC recommendations.

Comments on SABRA

MB050833 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0611 GMT 5 Jul 83

[Text] Pretoria, July 5, SAPA — There may be similarities between the views of SABRA [South African Bureau for Racial Affairs] and the Conservative Party, but SABRA's view had remained unchanged since 1977, when the CP had not existed, the chairman of the South African Bureau for Racial Affairs, Professor Carel Boshoff, said here today.

He resigned last night as chairman of the Afrikaaner Broederbond over a conflict of views on the constitution amendment bill.

Prof Boshoff said today it would be unprecedented if the government withdrew funds from SABRA because the bureau did not share the National Party view. SABRA would continue its research work and would obtain money elsewhere if government aid was withdrawn.

The bureau did not normally interfere in party politics but the constitution bill was so important that SABRA had to make its views known, Prof Boshoff said. On his role as a member of the Voortrekker Movement, Prof Boshoff said he did not think political problems would arise as a result of SABRA's views.

SABRA Loses Government Funding

MB051414 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 5 Jul 83

[Text] The minister of national education, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, has said in Johannesburg that in view of the South African Bureau for Racial Affairs' [SABRA] stand on the draft constitution, the bureau could no longer expect to get financial assistance from the government. He said SABRA was now entering the political arena in opposition to the government. SABRA's standpoint is based on jurisdiction areas for Asians and Coloreds, something that had been rejected by three successive prime ministers.

Dr Viljoen said this idea clashed with a practical reality and was not executable, and in this sense was the same as the ideas of the Conservative Party. He said the bureau was not making provision for co-responsibility for community affairs, a principle that was a desirable part of government policy and in accordance with the realities of society.

ZAMBIA

Kaunda Welcomes Congolese President 7 July

MB071904 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Text] The visiting Congolese president, Denis Sassou-Nguesso, has praised President Kaunda for his untiring efforts that helped save the Organization of African Unity from collapse. President Sassou-Nguesso, who arrived in Lusaka today for a state visit, said before official talks with President Kaunda at State House that his country followed President Kaunda with admiration as he towed African states, one by one, to the last OAU summit in Addis Ababa. He added that he and his delegation were greatly honored to visit Zambia and live the experiences of the struggle being waged by frontline states against apartheid in South Africa.

Earlier in the day, President Kaunda led hundreds of Lusaka residents and senior party and government officials, including the party secretary general, Humphrey Mulemba, Prime Minister Nalumino Mundia, and Secretary of State for Defense and Security Grey Zulu, to welcome the visiting head of state.

Shortly after his arrival, President Sassou-Nguesso was greeted by his host, President Kaunda, to the beat of traditional (rumusuniso) drumming. President Sassou-Nguesso was given a 21-gun salute and inspected a guard of honor mounted by the 2d Battalion of the Zambian Regiment.

USSR Agrees 'in Principle' To Reschedule Debt

AB080750 Paris AFP in English 0731 GMT 8 Jul 83

[Text] Lusaka, Jul 8 (AFP) — The Soviet Union has agreed in principle to reschedule the important portion owed to it of Zambia's 1.3-billion-dollar foreign debt, a Soviet Embassy spokesman said here.

Valeriy Tourkin, embassy counsellor for economic affairs, told

reporters that the conditions offered by Moscow for rescheduling the debt — estimated at 200.5 million dollars two years ago — were more favorable than those set by Zambia's Western creditor nations in May. The "Paris Club" creditors got Zambia to undertake to pay 7 million dollars in debt service owed to or guaranteed by the creditor governments or their institutions not later than October 1. Mr Tourkin gave no details of the Soviet conditions.

He said Moscow would also give Zambia land-clearing equipment worth more than 11 million dollars to help with mining development and the country's 400-million-dollar food production program.

In Harare, political observers noted that it was not clear whether the Zambian debt to the Soviet Union included money owed for M!G fighter aircraft bought by Lusaka in 1979 at the height of the independence war in neighboring Zimbabwe. The old Rhodesian regime launched regular attacks into Zambia against Zimbabwean guerrillas based there.

ZIMBABWE

Mugabe Addresses Mass Rally Near Bulawayo

Cites Impartiality of Programs

MB031232 Harare Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 3 Jul 83

[Text] The prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, says in implementing development programs the government does not regard the tribe, race, color, religion, or political affiliation. Comrade Mugabe made this statement when addressing a mass rally in Inkosikasi communal area near Bulawayo yesterday. The prime minister urged the people to help the government to develop their areas.

Comrade Mugabe reiterated that ZAPU is responsible for the dissidents, but said the government would continue to work with peace-loving members of ZAPU.

Speaking at the same rally, the minister of water resources and development, Comrade Cephas Msipa, told the people that the government has plans to sink 19 boreholes in the area in order to reduce the effects of drought. He called on the people to rally behind the government in its efforts to wipe out dissidents. A number of Cabinet ministers also attended the rally.

ZAPU Member Seeks Unity

AB031026 Paris AFP in English 1013 GMT 3 Jul 83

[Text] Bulawayo, Zimbabwe, July 3 (AFP) — A top member of Joshua Nkomo's opposition party joined Prime Minister Robert Mugabe in addressing a rally in the troubled Matabeleland region, in an unusual public display of unity.

Cephas Msipa, water minister in Mr Mugabe's government and a member of the Central Committee of Mr Nkomo's ZAPU party, spoke after the prime minister yesterday at Inkosikasi, 100 kms (60 miles) north of Bulawayo in southwestern Zimbabwe.

Inkosikasi is in the heart of the area most affected by violence by anti-government rebels, most of them renegade former Nkomo guerrillas, over the past year and a half. Mr Mugabe responded by sending the Army into Matabeleland early this year for anti-rebel operations in which up to 2,000 civilians — mainly Nkomo partisans — reportedly died. Mr Nkomo himself fled to Britain in March. Since then, Army repression appears to have eased somewhat, and the tough talk by Mugabe ministers against Mr Nkomo's party has given way to promises of development assistance for Matabelelanders who support the government.

Mr Mugabe yesterday appealed to his audience to help the police and Army in rooting out the rebels, and said his ruling ZANU party was willing to work with peace-loving members of the Nkomo party.

Four ZAPU men including Mr Msipa remain in the Mugabe Cabinet, from which Mr Nkomo and two other ZAPU officials were ousted in February 1982 on allegations of plotting a coup.

Mr Msipa echoed Mr Mugabe's call for people's cooperation against the rebel "dissidents," and promised that government would soon drill 19 wells in the Inkosikasi area, hard-hit like most of Matabeleland by a parching two-year drought.

Also present at the rally were Mr Mugabe's ministers of state for security and defense, Emmerson Munangagwa and Sydney Sekeramayi, and the top two members of his party from Mr Nkomo's minority Ndebele tribe, Supplies Minister Enos Nkala and Deputy Lands Minister Mark Dube.

Mugabe Calls on Dissidents To Return Home

MB070753 Harare The Herald in English 2 Jul 83 p 1

[*Herald* correspondent]

[Text] Bulawayo — The prime minister, Cde Mugabe, yesterday called on dissidents who have taken refuge in Botswana to return home and join forces for peaceful development of the country.

The prime minister was addressing a large cheering crowd at Hwange Stadium at the end of a day-long tour of the mining town. It was Cde Mugabe's first visit to Hwange in two years, and he repeated the call for peace and unity he made then, emphasising that without them the task of national development would fail. He warned dissidents that the government would "meet brutal force with brutal force" if they continued trying to topple the government.

On developments, of the past two years, Cde Mugabe said two of them continued to cause the government a great deal of concern. These were the rebellion by dissidents who sought to install ZAPU into power by force and the drought that swept the country for two seasons.

It was not anyone's fault that there was drought, but the government condemned dissidents for their activities which in many cases had halted badly needed development projects, he said.

Cde Mugabe said Zimbabwe had a majority government of the people under the banner of ZANU (PF). After winning the general elections the party invited ZANU and the then Rhodesia Front to join the Government of National Unity. This was a hand of friendship which the other parties had to reciprocate. They had instead extended only one hand, while hiding the one that held a gun behind their back.

The prime minister said double-dealing by those concerned had touched the government on its most sensitive issue, and was therefore completely unacceptable. The government's answer to the dissidents was therefore to redouble its determination to crush them.

If there were those who believed that the government which was dominated by ZANU (PF) could be replaced by that of ZAPU through the barrel of the gun, they must be reminded that they would not find ZANU (PF) wanting. The government would never allow a situation to develop which did not reflect the wishes of the people. It should be understood therefore, that any action the government took against the dissidents, such as imposing a curfew, was taken in the national interest.

The government wanted to see absolute peace returning to Zimbabwe, and it was satified that there were people in ZAPU who shared this goal with the government. It was for this reason that the government had not banned ZAPU.

Cde Mugabe said the people of Hwange, who formed a diversity of tribes, had demonstrated that Zimbabweans could work together. For its part, the government was always ready to promote such a spirit of mutual co-operation in the service of the nation, the prime minister said.

When the government provided community facilities it did so irrespective of tribal, political or racial affiliation of the people concerned.

Cde Mugabe said the government was looking into the question of a general pay rise for Zimbabweans, and that an announcement might be made in a few weeks.

Minister Lauds Approach of One-Party State

MB060954 Harare Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 6 Jul 83

[Text] The minister of legal and parliamentary affairs, Comrade Eddison Zvobgo, says the concept of a one-party state is fast becoming a reality as more of the minority parties continue to lose popularity. Addressing University of Zimbabwe students last night, Comrade Zvobgo said ZANU-PF was now confident that people now realized that there are really two parties left. The minister said one of the parties, ZANU-PF, calculated and planned for the future, while ZAPU is (agonizing) over yesterday.

Comrade Zvobgo said ZANU-PF, which is in power, is popular and will continue to rule in the interest of the majority. Challenging the students to describe any country where as forgiving an attitude as in Zimbabwe exists, Comrade Zvobgo added that Zimbabwe's example is without parallel.

No Government Responsibility for Those Who Leave

MB070631 Harare Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Text] The minister of home affairs, Comrade Herbert Ushewokunze, says the government will not accept responsibility for people who, although born in the country, have taken permanent residence outside its borders. Explaining government policy on the issue in the House of Assembly yesterday, Comrade Ushewokunze said travel documents are issued to people domiciled outside the country. The minister also assured the House persons who give false information to the police risk prosecution.